

Iraqi leader sends message to Reagan

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Sunday sent a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan outlining Iraq's stand on developments in the Middle East. The Iraqi News Agency said the message was delivered by Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to U.S. Ambassador David Newton. It said the message was part of a pan-Arab initiative to express the Arab position on Israel's Oct. 1 air raid on Tunis offices of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the interception of an Egyptian airliner 10 days later by U.S. fighters. Similar messages from a number of Arab leaders are expected to be delivered to Mr. Reagan, it added. The agency said the president's message also stressed Iraq's support for the "just struggle of the Arab Palestinians led by the PLO."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
مؤسسة صحفية سياسية عربية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Israeli stabbed in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli man was stabbed on a crowded Arab street in Jerusalem's walled Old City on Sunday in the second such attack this week, police said. The victim, a 20-year-old man from Tel Aviv, was walking in the Khap Al Zeit market street at dusk when a young unidentified man stabbed him, eyewitnesses told Reuters. Police said the knife pierced a lung. They immediately began a search of the area. The attack occurred near Damascus Gate where another Israeli was stabbed five days ago with a kitchen knife. No arrests were made in that incident. There have been three similar knifings in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in the past six weeks in what authorities said appeared to be random and spontaneous actions.

Volume 11 Number 3018

AMMAN, MONDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1985, SAFAR 27, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King patronises tae kwan do graduation ceremony

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, on Sunday patronised the passing out ceremony of a new batch of tae kwan do graduates from the Special Royal Escort. The graduates staged a performance displaying basic moves of the kwan do, free fight and self-defence tactics. The King distributed certificates and prizes to excellent graduates. The ceremony was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior army officers.

Bomb defused at Asharq office in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Police on Sunday defused a 10-kg bomb found at offices of the pro-Syrian newspaper Asharq in west Beirut, a senior staff member said. He told Reuters an employee raised the alarm after spotting a bag left at the entrance to the premises. There was no immediate claim of responsibility.

Iraq to sell gas to Kuwait

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's National Assembly ratified a draft agreement to sell natural gas to Kuwait, the Iraqi News Agency reported Sunday. It did not specify the terms of the agreement, but diplomats said it would include 300,000 cubic metres per day of natural gas from fields near the southern port of Basra.

Sheikh Saeh to leave for Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh will soon leave for Baghdad at the head of a PNC delegation to an urgent meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) which will open there next Saturday to discuss the October Israeli air raid on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters in Tunisia, the Jafari News Agency (NA) said Sunday.

3 S. Yemenis sentenced to death

ADEN (R) — Three South Yemenis received the death sentence on Sunday on conviction for treason and spying for a foreign power, the Aden News Agency reported. Ali Al Sayyed Saleh, Abdullah Ali Bashir and Khaled Rababi were among 11 on trial at Aden high court since July.

Ivory Coast goes to polls

ABIDJAN (R) — Voters in Ivory Coast cast their ballots on Sunday for a new national assembly whose chairman could eventually succeed veteran President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Some 570 candidates are contesting 175 seats in an election described by the official newspaper Fraternite Matin as indicating growing political maturity in the West African state.

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King: Subversive elements plotted and caused Jordanian-Syrian rift

These elements will not be tolerated; Jordan and Syria face the same destiny and danger

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday vowed to crack down on subversive elements and said Jordan will not allow any groups or elements of destruction to lurk in the country and sow dissension between Jordan and Syria or between Jordan and any other Arab country.

In a message addressed to Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, King Hussein said Jordan had been deceived for sometime by "a group that infiltrated our ranks and were instrumental in bringing about a rift between Jordan and Syria in the late 1970s."

Following are major excerpts from the King's message:

Dear Prime Minister,

I convey to you and your colleagues in the government my best wishes for success in serving this nation and enabling it to achieve its national aspirations.

I feel that as we are on the threshold of a new phase wrought with great challenges but also full of hopes and aspirations for our

nation. We are at a crossroads... whether to move towards actions that serve our nation and ensure a stable future for the coming generations or allow the nation to fall deeper into a state of loss and disintegration. I feel it is my duty to draw your attention to what I feel should be done to ensure progress and prosperity and success for this nation and safeguard it from any tampering by deceivers and those who lead people astray.

No doubt Jordanian citizens remember well how, in the second half of the past decade, we found ourselves together with Syria facing very critical and hard circumstances that imposed on us the task of confronting dangers and repelling designs of avaricious enemies who exercised on us all

forms of pressure and threats and threatened us with their military superiority. These enemies also tried by every possible means to prevent us from defending ourselves or pursuing our struggle for regaining our legitimate rights.

It was natural for us in these circumstances to seek to bolster our ties with Syria, which is in the same boat with us and facing the same destiny and danger. We worked together with Syria in a spirit of cooperation and true determination to build a solid base of cooperation and coordination and laid the ground for integration between the two countries in all fields. We did our best towards setting an example that could be copied by all brothers, one that is based on mutual trust and cooperation, regardless of differences in our political or social systems.

All of a sudden, and in the midst of our endeavours, we were made to face bloody events in Syria which led to the loss of many lives at a time when both Jordan and Syria were in dire need of cohesion and cooperation.

We were astonished to see these bloody events taking place in Syria and we were unaware of their obj-

ectives and motives.

We learnt later from the highest levels in the Syrian government that part of these events were partly caused by elements living in Jordan. We were indeed astonished and dismayed to hear the Syrians repeating the accusation because we had thought that such conspiracies would never spring from our midst and our people. We were surprised because we could not allow ourselves to be party to any wickedness or to serve as a tool of subversion and destruction in a sister state, particularly Syria together with whom we were facing the same difficult circumstances in direct confrontation with the enemy.

As a result of continued accusations and recriminations on the part of Syria and due to lack of awareness on our part of what was really happening the image that we had painted for our relations with Syria began to blur.

I met with President Assad in Belgrade in May of 1980 when we both were attending the funeral of the late President Tito and he then blamed Jordan for what was happening in his country and I repeated what I always believed that

there was no ground for the accusations. This was followed by a deterioration in relation and a total rift between the two neighbours. These relations deteriorated to the point of massing of troops along our common border.

But all of a sudden we discovered the truth about the whole affair and we realised what was happening. It emerged that some groups which have had to do with the bloody events in Syria were actually living in Jordan, hiding behind religious groups and pretending to be adhering to religion. This group has been connected with international organisations based in foreign and Arab and Islamic capitals hatching plots against the Arabs. The group's members were in reality outlaws committing crimes and sowing seeds of dissension among people.

I hereby announce that: — I was quite deceived along with a large section of the Jordanian people by this criminal group. I am pained for what had happened because I am not in the habit of denying the truth or condoning deception.

— I warn all citizens against the evil designs of this rotten group and urge all citizens to prevent them from implementing their evil plans that aim at causing divisions

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Rifai calls on banks to support 5-year plan

By Samir Ghawi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Sunday night urged Jordanian banks to support the coming 1986-1990 Five-Year Development Plan currently being finalised by a special committee headed by the minister of planning.

Addressing a meeting held at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), the prime minister asked representatives of all banks operating in Jordan to give their utmost consideration to the plan, which he said, aims at boosting national exports and accelerating economic prosperity throughout all regions of the Kingdom.

Mr. Rifai described the basis of the Jordanian economy as centred on the welfare of the citizens, the consolidation of people's trust in the economy and the strength of the Jordanian dinar. He noted nevertheless that an organised free enterprise system and a balanced public-private sector relationship along with an overall Arab economic integration are also the main pillars of the Jordanian economy.

The prime minister praised the role of financial institutions in promoting various economic sectors over the years but he emphasised the need to undertake more scientific studies and analyses when extending credit facilities. He also underlined the necessity to diversify the banks' loan portfolios and to tighten follow-up procedures on credits that seem risky.

Mr. Rifai highlighted the importance of objective evaluations and open communications between the financial community to minimise risks.

Following Mr. Rifai's address, CBJ Governor Hussein Al Asem reviewed Jordan's economic performance since late 1970s and noted that in 1984 Jordan witnessed, like many other developing countries, a retreat in

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Crown Prince urges greater cooperation among all sectors

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday emphasised the importance of involving all public sectors of the public in the country's comprehensive development projects and appealed for greater degree of cooperation between the public and private sectors to achieve the goals of the coming 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan.

Prince Hassan, addressing a meeting of a committee entrusted with preparing the plan, said projects should be carried out in various areas of Jordan with the purpose of achieving equitable distribution of wealth and benefits to all.

Prince Hassan commended the efforts of the private sector to produce petrochemicals, cables, glass and other basic necessities for industry and urged the government to draw up a comprehensive plan for the science and technology sector that would provide for the employment of local skilled manpower. He also said a higher council should be established to follow up and supervise and control the achievements of this sector and try to settle problems that it encounters.

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Speaking at the meeting, Dr. Khatib outlined the stages of the Five-Year Plan that have been prepared so far. He said that 12 plans and projects to be implemented in the fields of health, human resources, housing, agriculture, transport, energy, min-

istry and industry. He also commended the efforts of the private sector to produce petrochemicals, cables, glass and other basic necessities for industry and urged the government to draw up a comprehensive plan for the science and technology sector that would provide for the employment of local skilled manpower. He also said a higher council should be established to follow up and supervise and control the achievements of this sector and try to settle problems that it encounters.

The meeting at the Ministry of Planning was attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Masher and Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib in addition to Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour.

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Israel not exempt from PLO attacks, Khalaf says

CAIRO (Agencies) — A pledge by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to refrain from guerrilla attacks outside occupied Arab territories does not exempt Israel itself from raids, a PLO leader said on Sunday.

Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) said resistance would continue "everywhere inside the territory" of Palestine, dismantled when Israel was created in 1948.

Mr. Khalaf, deputy leader of the Fatah guerrilla movement, was commenting in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) on a policy statement by Mr. Arafat last Thursday.

In a "Cairo Declaration," Mr. Arafat said the PLO would confine guerrilla attacks to Israel-occupied territories. President Hosni Mubarak and other Egyptian officials said they understood this meant only the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which Israel has occupied since 1967.

But Mr. Khalaf said Sunday: "When we say occupied Palestine, as long as our rights are not clearly defined and Israel does not acknowledge them, we do not define any place for resistance."

"We consider all Palestine as occupied until our enemy acknowledges our existence and national rights."

He continued: "Israel herself has not defined her borders up to now. For these reasons, I say our resistance is going to be everywhere inside the territory and that is not defined just in terms of the West Bank and Gaza."

Mr. Khalaf said, however, resistance would be greater in the West Bank and Gaza because more Palestinians lived in these territories.

President Mubarak said Saturday Mr. Arafat's announcement meant only the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"My understanding is it is the West Bank and Gaza," Mr. Mubarak said in reference to confusing interpretations of Mr. Arafat's declaration.

Mr. Mubarak told reporters on Saturday: "We hope that no terrorism takes place and the peace process goes forward."

He said Egypt would continue to help revive the Middle East peace process on the basis of the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO.

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APOLOGY

Korean artist Han Chong Yop apologises for not being able to have his exhibition opened today at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman under the patronage of Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari. A date for the opening will be announced later.



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday presents an award to an excellent cadet who was among the latest batch of graduates from the Royal Military Academy (Petra photo)

King pledges to build up Armed Forces while continuing peace efforts

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday pledged to build up the Armed Forces while pursuing efforts for a just and comprehensive Middle East peace.

The King, addressing the latest batch of graduating cadets at the Royal Military Academy, reiterated Jordan's commitment to seeking a peaceful settlement to the Middle East conflict and said the solution that Jordan envisages is based on its quest for justice and restoration of the occupied land to its indigenous people, the Palestinians.

A cohesive and unified Arab stance to defend honour and perform duty and secure stability and national security is what Jordan is striving for, the King said.

"It will not be long before the day that the Arab flag will fly over Jerusalem and the voices will cry 'God is Great' and the bells will ring from the churches there," the King said.

The King said Jordan's stance emanates from its national principles and is based on Arab solidarity. It also commensurates

with the United Nations Charter and international law and Jordan will pursue its position under all circumstances, the King said.

"We will diligently support our Armed Forces and provide them with up-to-date weapons and equipment from all available sources, overcoming all obstacles placed in our way to attain our noble cause," the King said.

The King told the cadets Jordan's hope and future are dependent on "your steadfastness and diligence to defend the country."

Following the King's speech, the grand mufti of the Armed Forces spoke of the great victories of the Prophet Mohammad and told the cadets that their path "is a continuity of that of the Islamic reconnaissance."

At the outset of Sunday's ceremony, which was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, the King inspected a guard of honour mounted by the graduating cadets.

The King distributed prizes to excellent cadets and handed over the academy's flag to the next batch of cadets at the institution.

Attending the ceremony were Prime Minister and Minister of

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ON HIS MAJESTY'S 50TH BIRTHDAY

The Royal Jordanian Falcons will be participating in the national and regional festivals which will take place in several locations on the occasion of His Majesty's 50th birthday.

Along with the Falcons, the Special Forces Free Fall Parachute team will be joining in the performances.

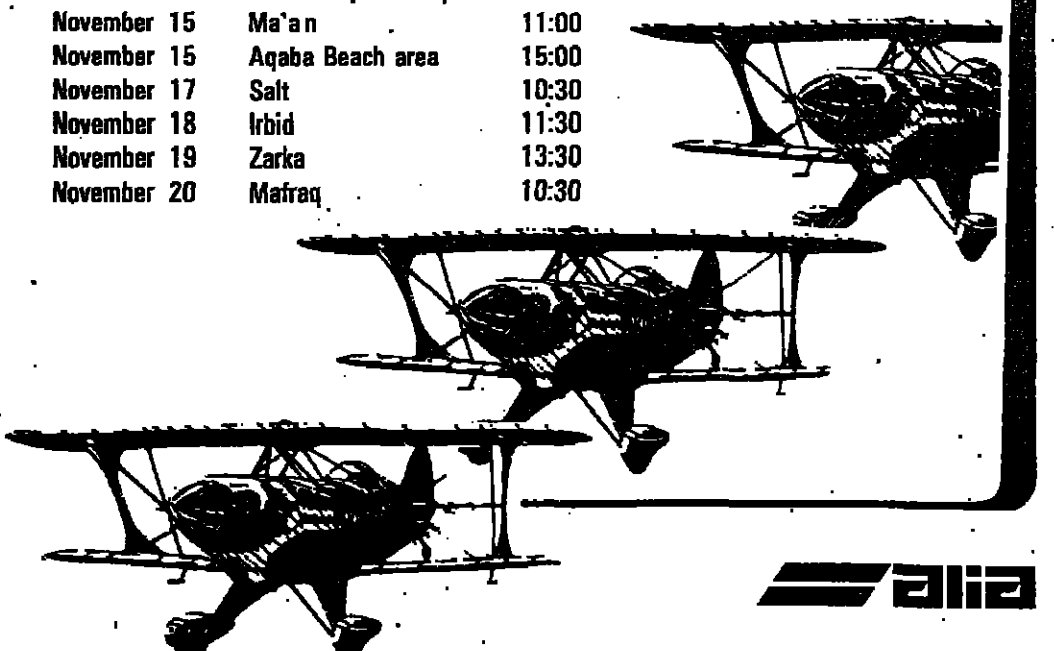
Completing their eighth successful year, the Falcons have earned a truly international reputation as professionals in their field through demonstrating their high skills attained by rigorous training.

The Falcons' Jordanian aviators have toured four continents, displaying their skills to over six million spectators and carrying the message of friendship and goodwill to the world.

For the next few weeks, the Falcons will treat our towns and villages to a truly superb performance. This performance is not to be missed.

The display program will run as follows:

	Amman - Marka Airport	Time to be announced
November 11	Amman-Sports City	Time to be announced
November 14	Ma'an	11:00
November 15	Aqaba Beach area	15:00
November 17	Salt	10:30
November 18	Irbid	11:30
November 19	Zarka	13:30
November 20	Ma'ra	10:30



Anglican Church envoy calls for meeting with Beirut kidnappers

LONDON (Agencies) — Terry Waite, special envoy of Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, on Saturday received a letter from four U.S. hostages in Lebanon and immediately appealed for an urgent face-to-face meeting with their kidnappers.

"It contains both a statement which I consider to be helpful and it also contains a threat," Mr. Waite said of the hostages' confidential letter to Archbishop Runcie. Its contents were not made public.

"This is why I make this urgent appeal to get out there to see them (the captors) because I believe we have something to build on."

Mr. Waite, a veteran negotiator in hostage crises, was speaking to reporters after the Associated Press handed him the hostages' letter to Archbishop Runcie at Lambeth Palace, residence of the head of the Anglican Church of England.

The letter was in a bundle of 12 letters and notes from the hostages, including one appealing to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to open negotiations for their release. The bundle was delivered on Friday to the Beirut bureau of the AP, which arranged for it to be hand-carried to London.

Signing the letters to Archbishop Runcie and Mr. Reagan were Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the AP; the Rev. Lawrence Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest; David Jacobson, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut; and Thomas Sutherland, the university's dean of agriculture.

AP London Bureau chief Myron Belkind also on Saturday handed over to a U.S. diplomat, Miles Pendleton, the original of Mr. Reagan's letter — which was released Friday — and letters from the hostages to their families and to two congressmen.

Reuter adds: "There are points to discuss which can only be dealt with in a face to face meeting." Mr. Waite told reporters on behalf of the archbishop who was out of the British capital on church business.

Mr. Waite, who has secured the release of British hostages in Libya and Iran, would not divulge the letter's contents but described it as quite different from the one bearing the hostages' signature and addressed to President Reagan.

Mr. Waite, 46, said he wanted to create a climate of trust but would remain in Britain until he

had assurance that going to Beirut would be worthwhile.

"We have to see each other," he said. "We have to get to know each other and we have to begin to talk."

Mr. Waite said he was working through an intermediary who was in direct contact with the captors and telephoned occasionally from Beirut and other unspecified points. "The information which he has given in the past has proved very accurate," he said.

The letter, like the one to Mr. Reagan, was signed by Father Jenco, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jacobson and Prof. Sutherland.

U.S. embassy political officer William Buckley and American University librarian Peter Kilburn, the other two hostages, did not sign. There have been suggestions that both had been killed but Mr. Waite would not comment on this.



Sheikh Khalifa

Qatari emir to make first visit to Britain

DOHA (R) — Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani arrives in London on Tuesday on the first state visit to Britain by a Qatari emir since the Gulf state of 250,000 people gained independence from Britain in 1971.

The emir will be returning a visit by Queen Elizabeth to Qatar during a tour of the Gulf in 1979, and will be her guest at Buckingham Palace during his four-day stay.

The queen will welcome him at London's Victoria Railway station and, apart from banquets and other engagements, he will have talks with officials including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on a wide range of issues, officials here said.

These will cover the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East situation and boosting already strong bilateral ties which include cooperation in the oil, gas and other industries.

Britain is Qatar's second biggest supplier, exporting goods worth £78 million to it in 1979 and taking £28 million of Qatari oil.

British Petroleum (B.P.) is involved in developing Qatar's onshore oil industry, where the first concession was given to B.P.'s forerunner Anglo-Persian Oil in 1935, and also has a 7.5 per cent shareholding in the Qatar Liquefied Gas Company, which is developing a huge offshore gas field. Some 6,000 Britons are working in Qatar.

Formal talks between Sheikh Khalifa and Mrs. Thatcher, who visited Qatar in 1981, start on Wednesday. The next day he will visit British Aerospace, a partner in the Panavia consortium which builds the Tornado fighter, bought recently by Qatar's Gulf Cooperation Council partners Saudi Arabia and Oman.

After his state visit ends on Friday, the emir will remain in Britain for a private visit before flying to Paris on Nov. 20, where he will have talks with President Francois Mitterrand. He made a state visit to France in 1975.

France also enjoys strong ties with Qatar and is involved in developing its petrochemical industries, while Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, like B.P., has a 7.5 per cent stake in the \$6 billion development of the offshore gas field.

Tunis reportedly frees about 100 unionists

TUNIS (R) — Most of some 100 Tunisian trade unionists arrested after recent strikes were freed on Saturday, Tunisia's official TAP news agency reported on Sunday.

Leaders of the country's main trade union, the 350,000-strong General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), had been demanding the release of the workers.

TAP said the release of most of those detained followed a meeting on Saturday, the first between Labour Minister Nouredine, Hached and union executive members since pay talks broke

down four months ago.

The Tunisian dailies L'Action and Al Alam welcomed the government steps to "relax the tensions."

Union sources said UGTT representatives had asked for the release of the detained workers and demanded that workers fired for taking industrial action be reinstated.

They also demanded an explanation for the placing under house arrest on Friday of veteran UGTT boss Habib Achour but

they did not make his release condition for talks with the government, the sources said.

Syria blames U.S. for delay in Lebanon pact

DAMASCUS (R) — State-run Damascus Radio has accused the United States of trying to obstruct Syrian-backed efforts to end Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war.

The radio said U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew was responsible for blocking a draft pact on political reforms that should have been signed last Sunday by Lebanon's three main militias.

"Those who responded positively in one way or another to hints and directives of the American ambassador in Beirut and obstructed a solution do not serve Lebanon," the radio said.

The mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia last Sunday proposed changes to the secret draft accord a day after militia chief Elie Hobeika held talks with

Mr. Bartholomew in Beirut.

The militias remain at odds over the proposals despite a week of talks with senior officials in Syria, the main powerbroker in Lebanon.

"Whatever is logical and essential should be adopted, while at that is raised to obstruct, prevent or delay an end to the civil war should be denounced," the radio said.

King pledges to build up Armed Forces

(Continued from page 1)

among Arab ranks and sowing seeds of dissension in our midst through concealing themselves behind religious pretences and through using our religion to achieve their goals.

I am confident that the vigilant Jordanian family is capable of exposing the evildoers, deceivers and conjurers and preventing them from achieving their goals.

— I warn this group which went

astray and which abused our trust that it has no room amongst us any more. We cannot harbour conspirators or deceivers or those who mean to do harm to our nation and we will not allow anybody to sow seeds of dissension between Jordan and any other Arab country. Any one who causes harm to our brothers is an enemy of ours.

We in Jordan have been steadfast in the face of challenges and we have been working with honour and dignity, serving the new

generations and we will continue to be committed to this policy and to work faithfully to achieve our goals.

We are now on the verge of embarking on a new state of fruitful relations with Syria and in this we enjoy the support of the representatives of this nation represented in Parliament's replies to the speech from the Throne. We hope that this will be a new beginning that will be backed by the blessings of all our brothers in the Arab World.

Crown Prince urges greater cooperation

(Continued from page 1)

eral resources, public administration, tourism and archaeology, youth and women have been discussed and finalised. In the coming week, development schemes in the social, trade, supply, free zones, water, irrigation, industry, education, culture, information and communications fields will be discussed, Dr. Khatib said.

The minister said an overall regional planning survey has been conducted in 1,118 towns and villages in the Kingdom. These plans are being prepared in cooperation

with local representatives of various regions of the Kingdom. The overall work of the national plan will be completed early in 1986, the minister said.

Addressing the meeting later was Dr. Fakhraddin Al Daghestani, president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), who heads a sub-committee on science and technology. He outlined the main features of the committee's plan and said Jordan over the past three decades made good progress in laying the groundwork for science and basic technology through universities and higher institutes of learning in the country.

Also speaking was Dr. Mueasher. He stressed the need for policies on standardisation and metrology to help in the process of transferring technology to Jordan.

The minister said there is need for regulations to govern specifications and metrology, and contacts should be made with foreign firms to train Jordanian personnel on the process of transferring technology and employing it in the country.

The sub-committee will continue meetings in the coming week to finalise a comprehensive draft plan on the science and technology sector.

Rifai calls on banks to support 5-year plan

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growth but only after experiencing an unprecedented and extraordinary growth in the years before.

Mr. Jassem reported a decline in expatriates' remittances, credit extensions, general liquidity in the banking sector and foreign currency reserves. However, he added that the CBJ undertook many steps to invigorate the economy by refinancing banks' exports drafts and lowering legal reserve requirement for banks as laid down by the Central Bank.

Mr. Jassem said other measures included the cancellation of an order to "Jordanise" foreign banks and a requirement that all banks raise their capital to a minimum of JD 5 million.

A debate among the participants followed Mr. Jassem's speech and it mostly covered legislation which are seen as hindering banking activities.

It was noted during the debate that no court approves of banking microfilms as evidence and that legal gaps still exist in dealing with returned checks for insufficient funds or for other reasons.

Discussions also covered the need to restructure the framework of interest rates, to attract deposits, to preserve foreign currencies and to set up special functions for financial companies to be separately treated as compared with banks.

The prime minister later ordered that a special committee be set up to deal with all banking problems that were raised and that the committee's recommendations should be finalised within a month so as they could be submitted to Parliament before the end of the year.

Evren to discuss Gulf war during UAE visit

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren is expected to voice his concern at possible widening of the war between Iran and Iraq when he visits the United Arab Emirates (UAE) this week, diplomatic sources said.

Turkey is neutral in the five-year-old struggle between its two neighbours. But at least four of its ships suffered attacks in the Gulf "tanker" war extension of the ground war, two of them super-tankers hit in the same week in July this year.

Already a member of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) committee seeking an end to the war, Turkey has often said it is ready to mediate if requested by the two belligerents.

General Evren, accompanied by Foreign Minister Yahit Haliloglu, begins a four-day visit to the emirates on Monday as guest of the president, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan.

The UAE, which formally supports Iraq out of Arab solidarity, will be careful during his visit to avoid any suggestion it is seeking military support from this NATO member-state, the sources said.

They said the talks will probably be dominated by economic and trade issues, including possible UAE investment in Turkey.

The Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce said Saturday after talks with the UAE Chamber of Trade and Industry that a joint investment holding company was to be formed by the two countries.

UAE paper calls for ties with Soviets

ABU DHABI (R) — A United Arab Emirates (UAE) newspaper urged all Arab Gulf states on Sunday to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The call coincides with what diplomats see as growing signs the UAE may be considering such a move in the near future.

Sharjah's independent daily Al Khaleej said establishing ties with Moscow had become a necessity as an expression of mutual interests and a means of mutual respect.

"Is the Gulf region a private

field of the United States?" the paper asked.

"How do we accept American policy, which wants to militarise the region to face an alleged (Soviet) danger, when the U.S.-supported Zionist danger has been biting into the Arab body for 35 years, and when the Soviet Union has supported the Arabs against Zionist aggression?"

Two of the six states in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Kuwait and Oman, have already opened diplomatic links with the Soviet Union. The other GCC states

are the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain.

Saudi Arabia, the most powerful of the GCC states, has made tentative contacts with Moscow but Arab diplomats in Bahrain said this week there were no current plans to renew relations.

Diplomats in Abu Dhabi said the UAE had become increasingly disenchanted with the United States since it supported the Israeli bombing raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis last month.

King pledges to build up Armed Forces

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Defence Zaid Al Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb, cabinet and parliament members, Civil Defence and Public Security Department directors and commander of the Palestine Liberation Army, Brigadier Na'im Al Khatib.

Heads of diplomatic missions, Arab and foreign military attaches and a large crowd also attended the ceremonies.

The cadets who graduated on Sunday will join the army as regular officers after a 30-day vacation. The batch included a number of cadets from neighbouring countries. They will go back and join the armed forces of their respective countries.

Established in 1950, the Royal Military Academy has become one of the faculties of Mu'ta Uni-

versity. The college is officially known as the Military Science College. It turns out cadets every two years. The college grants two certificates — one in general sciences and the other in military.

The total number of graduates from the academy since it was established have reached some 5,100, including 289 cadets from Arab countries such as the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Algeria, Syria, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq and Mauritania and Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Khalaf: Israel not exempt from PLO attacks

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Arafat said in an interview with Abu Dhabi Television Saturday night the Cairo Declaration did not mean the PLO had abandoned armed struggle.

Answering criticism from rival Palestinian factions which branded the Cairo Declaration a "surrender," Mr. Arafat said: "I don't simply want, I demand, more (guerrilla) operations, and more resistance against this occupation until it leaves our land."

Mr. Arafat said the declaration was a diplomatic response to an anti-PLO campaign by the United States and Israel after the hijacking by Palestinians of the Ita-

lian liner Achille Lauro and the death of an American passenger last month.

He said the declaration was made with prior consultation of Arab leaders and President Mubarak was asked to be present "to give it support in front of American public opinion."

Palestinian newspapers published in Jerusalem on Sunday disagreed on Mr. Arafat's ban on guerrilla operations.

The newspaper Al Mithaq condemned Mr. Arafat's declaration. "This new step that the rightist leadership has embarked on constitutes a continuation of the gambling on surrenderist American solutions," it said.

Al Fajr said Israel's unfavourable reaction to the announcement "may be based on the rejection of Palestinian existence as a whole, or certainly on rejection of the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinian people."

Al Juds said: "We hope that all the Arab leaders will agree on one strategy for a peaceful solution." Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres Saturday denied Mr. Arafat any role in a Middle East settlement.

"Arafat cannot be real partner in any political solution of the Middle East conflict," the prime minister told a Labour Party meeting.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
17:50 Children's Programmes
18:25 Different Strokes
18:50 A special programme on the Jerusalem Festival
19:30 News Summary
19:45 Tomorrow's programmes and Varieties
20:30 News in Arabic
20:50 A military show organised on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th Birthday
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Arabic Series

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 Vivre au pays
18:30 Jean Piat, Medecin d'enfant
19:30 News in French
19:50 Magazine Sportif
19:50 News in Hebrew
20:30 News in Arabic
21:30 News in English
23:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW
Tel: 774111-19

7:00

Light Music
7:30 News
7:45 Morning Show
8:00 News Summary
8:15 Pop Session
8:30 News Summary
8:45 Pop Session Contd.
9:00 News Summary
9:15 Pop Session Contd.
9:30 News Bulletin
9:45 Instrumentals
10:15 Over a Cup of Tea
10:30 News Summary
10:45 News Bulletin
11:00 News Summary
11:15 Old Favourites
11:30 The 15th Century A.H.
11:45 Pop Session
11:50 News Summary
12:00 Sports Round-up
12:15 Special Feature
12:30 News Bulletin
12:45 News Summary
13:00 Evening Show
13:15 News Bulletin
13:30 Evening Show Contd.
13:45 News Summary
13:50 Evening Show Contd.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:15 Evening Show Contd.
14:30 News Summary
14:45 Evening Show Contd.
14:50 News Bulletin
15:00 Evening Show Contd.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00

06:00 News
06:15 Music: Shop 66:55 Reflections
07:00 World News
07:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 Letterbox
07:45 Recording of the Week
08:00 News
08:30 A Word in Edgeways
09:00 World News
09:30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections
10:15 The Growing Pains of Adrian Mole 10:30 Pictures 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review
11:15 Book Review 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 People's Choice 12:00 News Summary 12:15 Science in Action 12:30 Mainstream 13:00 World News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15 Development 13:30 Al-Ham Time 14:00 Newsweek 14:15 Just a Minute 14:30 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:00 News Summary 15:00 Letterbox 15:15 The classical Channel 23:30 Rock Solid 24:00 World News: The World Today 06:25 Book Choice 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News 07:00 Commentary 07:15 Behind the Universe 13:30 Just a Minute
13:45 The World Today 19:30 World News 19:30 Book Choice 19:15 Jazz Score 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Kippo 21:00 Outlook 21:45 People's Choice 22:00 World News 22:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 News Summary: Network U.K. 23:15 The classical Channel 23:30 Rock Solid 24:00 World News: The World Today 06:25 Book Choice 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News 07:00 Commentary 07:15 Behind the Universe 13:30 Just a Minute

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1250 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12310 KHz

06:00

06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:30 Newsline 08:50 VOA Morning/News Summary 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 Focus 09:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 America 21:30 Music USA 22:00 News & Editorial 22:45 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* The first painting exhibition by artist Ibrahim Hani at the Housing Bank Complex (until Nov. 15).

* Soviet book exhibition at the Holiday Inn Hotel (until Nov. 11).

* An art exhibition by Ibrahim Shalabi at the French Cultural Centre (until Nov. 16).

* A book exhibition on "Women in the Contemporary World" at the American Centre (until Nov. 13).

* An exhibition entitled "The Sea, A World for Tomorrow" organised by the French Cultural Centre at the Holiday Inn Hotel in Amman (until Nov. 17).

* A painting exhibition by Jordan artist Hani Chasing Yop at the Jordan International Hotel (until Nov. 17).

VIDEOS

* Video on Literature "Les contes du chat perché" by Le Long" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

* "The Electronic Office" (Parts 1-6) at 6:30 p.m. Monday and Tuesday at the British Council.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre — tel. 6610267
American Centre — 644371
American Cultural Library — 641520
British Council — 6361478
French Cultural Centre — 637009
German Institute — 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre — 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre — 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre — 639777
Haya Arts Centre — 665195
Husseini Youth City — 6671816
Y.W.C.A. — 642521
Amman Municipal Library — 637111
University of Jordan Library — 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m.

YOUNG ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at the Amman International Airport tel. (06) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

09:30 Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
09:45 Amman (RJ)
09:45 Damascus (RJ)
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)
10:00 Dhahran (RJ)
10:00 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
10:00 Baghdad (RJ)
10:00 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
10:00 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Bangkok (RJ)
10:00 Cairo (MS)
10:00 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Damascus, Athens (OA)
06:45 Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
12:00 Larnaca, Paris (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF)
12:30 Iraqi dinar 354/ 366
12:30 Japanese yen (for 100) 182.4/ 183.9
14:25 Istanbul (TK)
15:00 Kuwait (RJ)
15:00 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:00 Baghdad (RJ)
15:00 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
15:00 Beirut (MEA)
15:00 Bangkok (RJ)
15:00 Cairo (MS)
15:00 Baghdad (RJ)

PRAYER TIMES

06:37 Fair
06:51 (Sunrise) Dhaka
11:20 Dhaka
14:18 'Asr
16:58 Maghrib
18:02 Jeddah

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

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ARRIVALS

09:30 Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
09:45 Amman (RJ)
09:45 Damascus (RJ)
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)
10:00 Dhahran (RJ)
10:00 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
10:00 Baghdad (RJ)
10:00 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
10:00 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Bangkok (RJ)
10:00 Cairo (MS)
10:00 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Damascus, Athens (OA

Princess Basma to open social services centres

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday, Her Royal Highness Princess Basma will today sponsor the opening of basic social services centres in Madaba, Hisban, Ma'een and Mleihi.

The centres have been constructed by the Ju'een Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund with the support of the Caritas Association and the European Economic Community. The centres, completed in the last quarter of 1984, were handed over to a local committee headed by the mayor of Madaba for their operation and management in cooperation with

the fund. The social services project in Madaba district comprises one main unit in the town of Madaba and three subcentres in the villages of Hisban, Ma'een and Mleihi.

The main centre comprises a multi-purpose hall, a kindergarten, two vocational training workshops, a health education unit, a social education unit and administration offices. The subcentres include: a multi-purpose hall, a unit for social and health education, a kindergarten and a vocational training unit for women.

From north to south; towns mark King's 50th birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — This week there are a host of various celebrations and activities marking His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday. Jordanian cities from Irbid in the north to Aqaba in the south are bedecked with flags, posters of the King and other decorative signs to mark the happy occasion.

Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin said that a week of celebrations will be organised in Irbid and the region. The celebrations will start on Thursday with the hoisting of the "Golden Jubilee" flag on public buildings, to be followed by ceremonies unveiling two monuments in Irbid, the inauguration of an automated fodder processing factory and public marches.

On the following days there will be sports activities, entertainment for patients at the Princess Basma Hospital and folkloric performances in different districts, he said. A sports centre in Irbid and a new building for the Civil Service

Consumer Corporation will be opened on the occasion and an air show to be presented by the Royal Jordanian Falcons will be held on Nov. 18. There will also be folk dances, songs and performances by the Armed Forces musical band, Mr. Amin said.

According to the governor, on Tuesday and Wednesday there will be the inauguration of a factory for processing natural juice in the industrial district of Irbid and an automated bakery. Also, 65 dunums of land is to be planted with forest trees to establish the "Golden Jubilee Park".

A celebration will be held in Aqaba during the coming week to mark King Hussein's birthday. Dr. Duraid Mahasneh, secretary general of the Aqaba Region Authority (ARA), said that one of the events will be the formal inauguration of the palm wood park at Aqaba, during which nearly 2,000 palm tree saplings will be planted.

Energetic Britons stop in Amman on 50,000 km fund raising drive

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After a long and exciting but rough drive from London through West and East Europe, Paul Hewitt and Peter Handy arrived in Amman last week on their way to New Zealand on a leg of their 50,000 kilometre sponsored drive by Land Rover in order to raise funds for the cancer research campaign.

In their superdrive, Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Handy visited several European and Middle Eastern countries and will continue their journey to the Asian subcontinent, the islands of the South China Sea, Australia and finally Wellington in New Zealand, visiting 30 different countries in these regions.

The two British philanthropists' project aims to raise money for the cancer research campaign, to create publicity for similar cancer projects and to increase public awareness about the need for generous support in each of the 30 different countries.

Mr. Hewitt explained to the Jordan Times that the cancer research campaign in the United Kingdom is the leading supporter of research into all forms of cancer and is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions, including legacies.

According to Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Handy, the programme is concerned with every aspect of cancer, from prevention to cure, and from basic research into the nature of the disease to ways of improving the quality of life for those with cancer.

The two men, who have been planning the trip for one year, explained that they understand the enormous need for funds for the vital research required to win the fight against cancer and said that they want to divert their youthful energies towards this rewarding cause.

Cancer is one of a number of serious diseases common in the world today. It accounts for one in five of all deaths in the U.K. and Jordan. Cancer also causes more fear than any other disease and it poses special problems both for prevention and cure because it is not a single disease with a single

cause. Today, there is a real progress in terms of cancer research and year by year many types of cancer can be prevented. "In the U.K., some 60,000 cancer sufferers are estimated to be cured each year," Mr. Handy explained. "The biggest known cause of cancer death, probably about 40,000 a year in the U.K., is cigarette smoking," he added.

During their visit to Jordan Mr. Handy and Mr. Hewitt met with Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, president of the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan (GUVS) and a member of the executive council of the national task force for the establishment of the national cancer centre, Al Amal (the centre of hope).

Mr. Hewitt explained that they shared few ideas with Dr. Al Khatib about the methods adopted in England to raise money for the cancer research campaign. Mr. Hewitt added that Dr. Al Khatib explained "how difficult it is to extract money from Jordanians."

They went on to say that, in Britain, people are more aware of cancer as an international problem and are more willing to share in this precious and worthy cause. At present the campaign is spending £20 million over 600 research projects in 100 institutes, university departments, medical schools and hospitals throughout the U.K. Mr. Hewitt said: "We are happy to see that Jordan is more aware of the problem than many other Arab countries and is responding to it."

Persons who would like to make a donation towards building the proposed cancer centre should telephone Amman 630398.

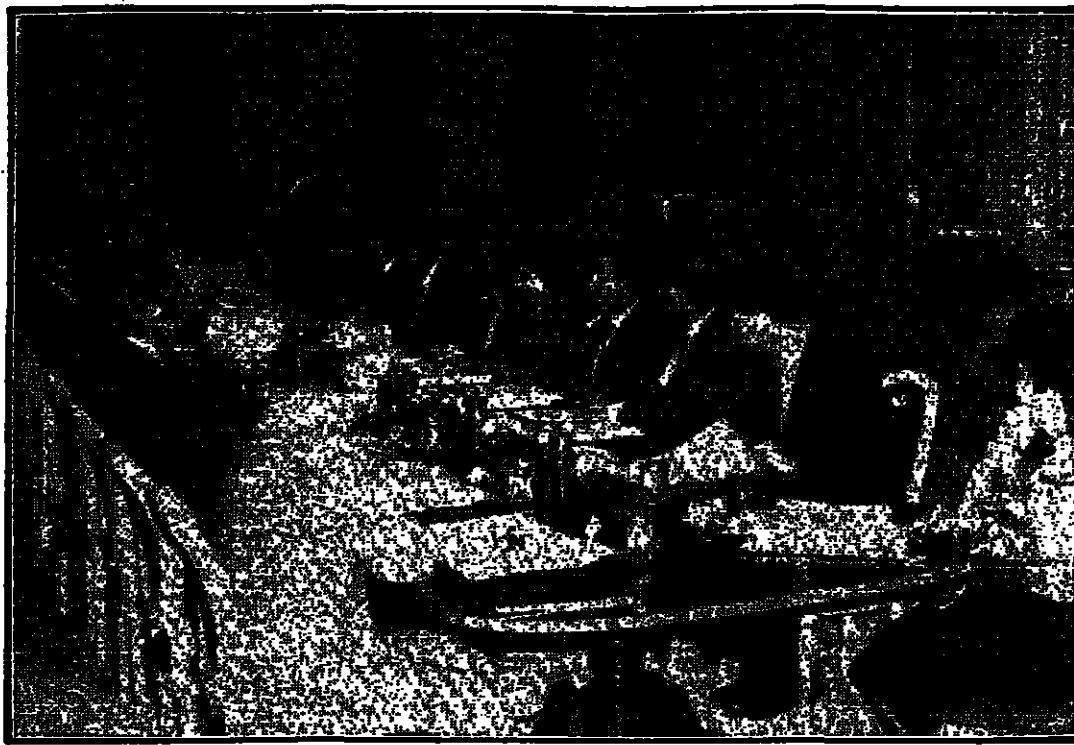
The two British men are travelling in a long wheelbase Land Rover, originally converted to incorporate a coachbuilt lifting roof ceiling. Mr. Handy and Mr. Hewitt are financing their own trip and are giving all money donated to them to different cancer research campaigns in the countries they are visiting. After leaving Jordan, they will visit Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates on their very long journey to Wellington, New Zealand, where they will sell their Land Rover and fly back to England.



Intermarkets Management Regional Meeting Held in Nice - France

Intermarkets held its last semester 1985 management meeting at the Beach Regency Hotel in Nice - France. Grouping senior executives as well as all the creative directors of the Intermarkets Network, the meeting lasted 5 days. The meeting was also attended by

the general managers of some of Intermarkets subsidiary companies. The regional meeting closed with a dinner invitation at the Gougouline Restaurant in Port de Cagnes-Sur-Mer, which was attended by a large group of media and friends.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday chairs the first meeting of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation board of trustees at Basman Palace in Amman (Petra photo)

WAJ signs contracts worth JD 10m to build water, sewerage network

AMMAN (Petra) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Sunday signed 10 contracts with local firms and one with a Chinese firm to build water networks, sewerage systems and wastewater treatment plants in Jordan at a total cost of JD 10 million. The projects will be carried out in Irbid, Zarqa, Tafleh, Amman, Karak and Madaba, according to WAJ Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani.

Speaking to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, after the signing ceremony, Mr. Keilani said he

urged contractors to abide by the specifications and the deadlines for completing the projects.

Mr. Keilani said one of the contracts is for laying a sewerage network in Irbid, extending at least 200 kilometres, to cover all districts of the city and to be completed before the end of the coming year at a cost of JD 4 million. At present, he said, work is underway to build a wastewater treatment plant in Irbid to be completed when the sewerage network is ready next year.

Another contract is to lay a 25 kilometre water network at Wadi Arab in the Irbid region. This will be completed early next year, he continued.

According to Mr. Keilani one of the projects is to replace the old water network in Tafleh, to build a wastewater treatment plant, administrative buildings, maintenance workshops and a water tower at a cost of JD 2 million. Part of the project will be financed through a loan from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Mr. Keilani said.

He said the Zarqa water network and wastewater treatment plant included in these projects is expected to cost JD 2 million. Other projects include water and wastewater schemes in Madaba and Karak and one in the suburbs of Amman.

With the implementation of these projects, the present 30 per cent of areas served by sewerage networks will rise to 50 per cent, and other projects to be carried out after 1987 will increase the figure to 70 per cent, Mr. Keilani said. Mr. Keilani said that 90 per cent of all towns and villages in Jordan are served by water networks and added that plans are being prepared to supply running water to all regions in the Kingdom.

New centre to fill increasing need for cancer treatment

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The high incidence of cancer cases in Jordan has made the disease the number one killer in the country, according to Dr. Abdullah Al Owaidi Al Abadi, associate professor at the University of Jordan Faculty of Medicine and this has prompted the need to establish a national cancer centre.

This project is presently in the planning and fund-raising stage. While the University of Jordan is greatly contributing to the planning of the centre, Dr. Abadi said that a considerable part of the funds are coming from donations through the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS).

GUVS chairman, Dr. Abdullah Khatib, told the Jordan Times that, so far, the union has raised JD 100,000, one fourth of what it is aiming to raise through the present campaign.

Dr. Khatib said the union is now in touch with international organisations dealing with health and is quite optimistic regarding the achievement of its goal. The total cost of the centre is expected to reach JD 8 million. The construction is expected to begin by the end of next year. "We are presently aiming at raising JD 1 million before then," Dr. Abadi said.

Dr. Abadi continued that the centre will aim at providing extensive treatment, as well as financial and moral support for cancer victims and will conduct research on the prevention and treatment of cancer.

Dr. Abadi said that the centre will first stage of the project, and 100 beds expandable to 120 in the second stage, including two sections for children of 30 beds and 70 beds for adults. The centre will also comprise an intensive care unit, doctors and nurses housing quarters, a centre for radiotherapy, including nuclear and cobalt therapy, diagnostic laboratories, a blood bank, an operating room and external clinics.

Dr. Abadi explained that deaths

from cancer in the country as registered by the Civil Registration Department, are 8,143 cases annually which is only around 60 per cent of the actual cases recorded, which range between 13,500 and 15,000 cases. He said that an estimated 20 per cent of those die of cancer, a figure of around 2,700 cases. He believes that, if diagnosis and treatment were available, this figure could be reduced to around 1,500 per year.

Dr. Abadi added that Jordan at the moment enjoys positive conditions which discourage cancer, such as the relatively young average age of the population, the limited industrial pollution and the limited crowding in cities, in comparison with other countries.

On the other hand, he believes that the increase in the habit of smoking will negatively reflect on the problem and an increase in lung cancer cases will emerge in one or two decades. Generally, statistics and comparative studies have shown that the number of new cases are expected to be an average of 1,500 per million inhabitants or 4,500 for the whole country.

Dr. Abadi added that, in a study of around 4,000 cancer cases, 15.4 per cent were found to be blood and lymphatic gland cancer cases, 15.3 per cent digestive system cancer cases, 11.3 per cent skin cancer cases, 9.1 per cent breast cancer cases, 7.5 per cent respiratory system cancer cases, 11.6 per cent urinary system cancer cases, 5.6 per cent brain and nervous system cancer cases and 29.2 per cent other forms of cancer.

He explained, however, that new discoveries in this field are being made almost daily. Dr. Abadi added that recovery from cancer depends mostly on early detection. If detected early, cancer can usually be treated in 66 per cent of cases, while late detection brings this percentage down to 33 per cent.

Presently, cancer is mainly treated in Jordan's three largest medical centres; the University of Jordan Hospital, Al Bashir Hospital and the King Hussein Medical Centre.

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Queen chairs board meeting of Noor Al Hussein Foundation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday chaired the first meeting of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation board of trustees and stressed that the foundation will contribute to the progress of Jordan in the fields of culture, education and social development, which are the basics on which the foundation places its main emphasis.

During the board's first meeting at Basman Palace, Queen Noor added that the foundation seeks to regulate all projects which she initiated and directed for the past six years, since these projects have grown in number and diversified, until the need arose to group them into one institution.

Queen Noor also said that the foundation will give priority in its activities to the needs of the local community as well as reducing the challenges faced by other private and public institutions through cooperation between both sectors. She also reviewed some of the projects achieved in the fields of culture, education and social development.

During the meeting, Queen Noor asked the 15 members of the board of trustees to offer their ideas, criticism and suggestions to further develop the foundation's role.

On Sept. 4 His Majesty King Hussein issued a Royal Decree for the formation of the foundation and the board of trustees to guide

and supervise its work. The board, which is chaired by Queen Noor, groups minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nusseibeh, Minister of Planning Abdullah Al Nsour, Health Minister Zaid Hanteh, Former Minister of Economy Anis Muasher, former Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghandour, Mrs. Nawzat Zaid Shaker, wife of General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Mrs. Noor Izzeddin, wife of former ambassador to Washington Ibrahim Izzeddin, Pension Fund Director General Bassam Al Saket, Deputy Chairman of the Arab Bank board of directors Khaled Shouman, former director of the Budget Department Sami Gammo, businessmen Ahmad Mango and Ja'afar Toukan and editor of Ad Dussour Newspaper Mahmoud Al Sharif. The board of trustees is entrusted with formulating the foundation's policy and strategy, attracting financial support from local, Arab and international sources and approving agreements the foundation concludes.

On behalf of the board mem-

bers, Dr. Nuseibeh said: "All of us hope to serve the foundation and to develop Jordan through the various activities which the foundation covers." Dr. Nuseibeh also praised Queen Noor's constant efforts and activities in social, educational and cultural areas.

Mrs. Mufti who was appointed director of the foundation, also thanked King Hussein's efforts which led to the establishment of the foundation. "This is an actual interpretation of both Your Majesties' interests and efforts in the country's social development," she said.

Mrs. Mufti, briefed the board on the main objectives behind the establishment of the foundation and stressed that the foundation does not replace the government activities in the various social development fields "but rather supplements areas which have not been dealt with or covered extensively." She added that one of the foundation's targets is to help Jordanian citizens in areas which need more development and she said that all the established projects and the future programmes should focus on reaching all areas of the Kingdom.

In a closed session, the board members discussed ways to attract funds to finance the foundation's activities. They also discussed the foundation's preliminary draft law.

The board also formed two committees to discuss and prepare suggestions and recommendations on developing the foundation's administrative and financial affairs.

ATO committee to discuss Arab tourism today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Tourism Organisation (ATO) will discuss at its executive committee meeting in Amman Monday the establishment of a pan-Arab company for tourism and other topics connected with tourism in the Arab World. ATO Secretary General Abdul Rahman Abu Rabah said Sunday.

He said that the meeting will be preceded by an extraordinary meeting of ATO's general assembly which will review reports on ways of promoting the tourism industry and bolstering cooperation among Arab states in tourism-related affairs.

He said that all ATO members, in addition to representatives of the Arab League General Secretariat, will attend the meeting.

Bedouin Justice in Jordan goes to print in London

AMMAN (J.T.) — "Bedouin Justice in Jordan" is the title of a book, currently being published in London, and written by Dr. Ahmad Aweidi Abadi, an expert on Jordanian bedouin life. The subject formed the basis of his doctorate thesis submitted to Cambridge University in the United Kingdom.

Amendments to the original text were introduced and photographs depicting social life in Jordan since the start of the 20th century have been included in the book, under the supervision of

British Orientalist R.B. Serjeant. The photographs have been borrowed from British libraries archives and supplied by the author himself.

Interviewed by the Jordan Times, the author who is a senior officer at the Public Security Department in Jordan, said that he will exert immense efforts to have the book distributed to as many world universities as possible with the purpose of relaying an image of bedouin life and social heritage in Jordan to the outside world.

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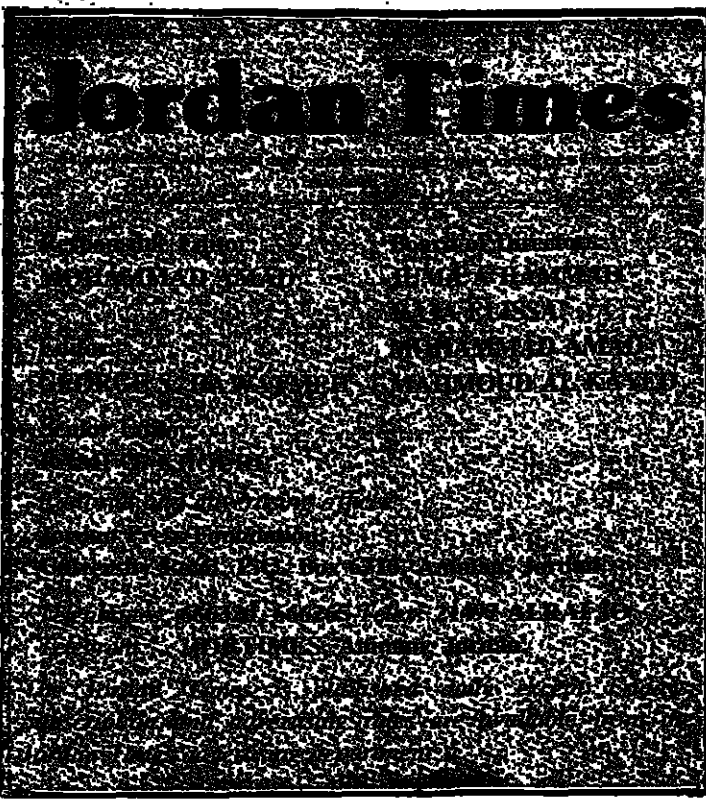
LH 613

Monday

Amman dep. 06.45
Naples dep. 08.00
Frankfurt arr. 12.05

LH 615

For further information and reservations contact your nearest IATA travel or cargo agent. Or Lufthansa: Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Jabal Amman, Tel. 644236/641365/644377



Powerful message

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's letter to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai yesterday is a powerful message outlining to all those who want to hear Jordan's determination to clean the Arab atmosphere of divisions and differences. Brotherly relations with other Arab countries is a must for Jordan; whether this is a necessity dictated by our principles or by other practical purposes or both, is besides the point for now. What is truly important is that Jordan needs its sister countries as much as they need us, and that all the Arabs should close ranks because we are in the same boat facing a common enemy and challenge.

Syria and our Syrian brothers are particularly important for us here in Jordan: Our estrangement and differences with them benefit only our enemies, and nobody should be allowed to sow the seeds of destruction and enmity between us.

The King was very clear and unequivocal on this point. No individual or group or country could hope to get away with acts of murder such as those threatening the unity and security of this nation. We are at a crossroads, and a very critical one for that matter. We either rebuild our strength and work hand-in-hand to regain our rights and occupied territory, or we continue with the aimlessness and weakness of today.

Evidently no sincere and genuine Arab wants the latter course. And to be sure, one has to look at and study the King's letter to the prime minister in order to see what Jordan is doing for ensuring the success of the former.

Yesterday, the King said Jordan has the feeling that this is the beginning of a new era — not one that is full only of great challenges but of great hopes as well.

Let us hope and be confident that this new chance for restoring excellent Jordanian-Syrian relations and joint Arab action will not be missed and that the rest of our Arab brothers will support it and bless it.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Allegiance to the leader

THE JORDANIAN family has expressed its total support for the King's policies in the domestic and external fields, and through parliament. It has voiced appreciation to the monarch's directives to the government on different issues and various aspects of Jordanian life.

The replies to the throne by the two houses of parliament expressed pride in the struggle King Hussein is waging with the purpose of regaining Arab rights in Palestine and also supported his peace endeavours to enable the Palestinians regain their usurped territory. The replies to the speech from the throne voiced the Jordanian people's satisfaction at the current cooperation between Jordan and the PLO for the sake of serving the Palestinian cause, and backed the King's efforts to strengthen the armed forces to enable them to provide protection for the nation. The replies of the senators and the deputies contained clear support for the King's internal policies and the government's endeavours to raise the social and economic standards of the Jordanian society. With these replies to the speech from the throne, the representatives of the people have thus renewed allegiance to the leader and pledged to continue to support the monarch's efforts and those of his government with the aim of serving the nation's highest interests.

Al Dustour: Total support

THE KING's speech from the throne last week drew strong support from both houses of parliament which considered the speech as a historic document with guidelines for the legislative and for other executive authorities. The support came in replies to the speech from the throne which underlined the firm policies Jordan is adopting on the domestic and the foreign levels. The replies to the speech from the throne said that Jordan's policies hinge on the Great Arab Revolt which arose to bring liberation and unity for the Arabs and to help them to regain their lost and usurped territory, and also on the fact that the Jordanian citizen is the most precious thing in the country, and that everything possible should be made on the social and economic levels to help citizens improve their standard in all fields.

The deputies welcomed the government's pledges to implement directives contained in the King's letter of designation, and also supported the government's plans to introduce a new election law. They also voiced strong support for the King's endeavours to bolster the armed forces' capabilities for defending the nation despite obstacles in the way. The parliament members have displayed total backing for the King in his endeavours to rebuild unified Arab ranks and reestablish solidarity among Arab countries.

Sawt Al Shaab: Tribute for accomplishment

THE LOWER and upper houses of parliament gave absolute support for the King and his policies designed to serve the whole Arab nation. In their replies to the King's speech from the throne, members of both houses renewed allegiance to the Hashemite throne and pledged to work hand in hand with the government to help it implement its programmes and improve the social and economic situation in the country.

Both houses paid tribute to the King for all the achievements realised in Jordan and the progress accomplished under his reign. Despite the difficulties this country went through over the years, the Jordanian leadership, acting in conformity with the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, has come a long way on the road towards achieving prosperity in Jordan. Both houses of parliament made this clear in their replies to the King, voicing their deep appreciation for the King's endeavours in every field.

Missing the chance for peace promises disasters for the Middle East

By David McDowall

EVER SINCE disaster struck Palestine in 1948 the international community has talked of the urgent need for a peace settlement. At first it was only spoken of as the Arab refugee problem; it took another disaster in 1967 for the world reluctantly to recognise the problem as Palestinian. It was an uncomfortable word since it upset so many assumptions about the political order that had been so carefully created in the Near East. What is remarkable is the ease with which dire warnings of "last chance for a solution" have been disregarded. Events in the last few weeks have demonstrated how those of "desperado" mentality can wholly distract the contestants from the business of peace, which slips easily into second place.

Year after year Palestinians have been telling themselves things cannot get worse

It has, of course, been true from the start. It was during his efforts to secure the quick repatriation of Palestine refugees in 1948 that the U.N. mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, was assassinated by Jewish terrorists in September 1948. With Bernadotte's death the steam went out of the efforts to find a quick and reasonable settlement. As time has passed the refugee problem has been institutionalised, with UNRWA as much a symbol of refugee permanence as of international commitment to help the victims.

The continuing conflict over Palestine has resulted in four major wars (one in each decade: 1956, 1967, 1973, and 1982), as well as other military operations extremely costly in life. In 1948 the Western powers influential in the region played for an understanding between Transjordan and the new Jewish state of Israel. At first it looked as if it might be successful, since a group of Palestinian notables asked Transjordan to annex the Arab rump of Palestine. It was believed that

the refugee problem could be contained and then dissipated. Events since have shown how catastrophically wrong that assumption was. Many diplomatic initiatives have occurred since then in the search for peace but none have been followed through. Meanwhile, year after year Palestinians have been telling themselves things cannot get worse. Yet things have got worse than the most pessimistic expectation, and continue to do so.

Since 1982 new factors have come into play which threaten to result in further disaster for the Palestinians, creating greater stress particularly for Jordan and the occupied territories, and probably impinging on Europe and the U.S. more than ever before.

The first is the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon which unseated the PLO from that country and facilitated growing Lebanese hostility to the resident Palestinians. There are probably about 320,000 Palestinians still in Lebanon. 264,000 registered with UNRWA, the balance unregistered. Since 1982, the Lebanese government has taken the line that only those registered in Lebanon in 1948 (and their descendants) may legitimately stay on in Lebanon. This reduces the figure legally able to stay in Lebanon to about 230,000. Now, with no government in Lebanon worthy of the name, it is likely that each major confessional militia will implement its own solution to the problem. The Maronite areas will remain "no-go" areas; and it is likely that Amal (possibly with Syrian encouragement) will either move refugees out of their areas or make life sufficiently intolerable that many (particularly the young men) will try to escape their environment. There is a rumour that Palestinians living south of the

Litani (50,000 or so) may be moved to a proposed new camp in Syria's Tadmur desert. It remains to be seen whether Amal hostility to the camps reflects wider Shi'ite feeling.

In the past, many fleeing the Lebanese nightmare went to the Gulf in search of a new future. Today the "fall" of a Palestinian camp triggers a major migration westwards to Europe. For example, over 80 per cent of the survivors of Tel Al-Zaatar camp are apparently now in West Germany. Fugitives from the two Tripoli camps started to trickle into West Germany after the battle in November 1983. Now after each round of fighting involving a refugee camp West Germany (and to a lesser extent other European countries) have experienced another influx of refugees. West Germany officially admits to about 36,000 asylum-seekers from Lebanon, but the figure is almost certainly closer to 50,000. Denmark received 500 asylum seekers from Lebanon in August. It is said that every seat on Interflug flights to East Berlin (gateway to the West) is taken for the rest of 1985.

The second factor concerns the future of roughly 500,000 migrant Palestinians in the Gulf. Most are single workers, but some have their families with them. The oil producing countries, including Libya (16,000 Palestinians), are now in recession. Even Saudi Arabia has abandoned the agreed OPEC oil prices it championed for so long — a measure of its own cash-flow problems. A number of migrant workers have already left the Gulf, and the situation is beginning to seriously worry migrants and their governments back home. It is estimated that between 1 and 1.5 million migrant workers will lose their jobs in the Gulf before the end of 1986. One third of Jordan's work force, predominantly Palestinians, work mainly in the Gulf. Already this year, for the first time for many years, more workers returned to the occupied West Bank than left

it. They have now work to return to.

Although the Gulf exodus is partly in response to the declining employment market, it also reflects the growing jitters of all Gulf states at attempts to destabilise their regimes or attack Western targets in the region, for example bomb attacks and assassination attempts in Kuwait. Radical trends include the assertion of Shi'ite identity (there are substantial Shi'ite minorities in Kuwait, Bahrain and Saudi) and some Palestinian groups which believe revolution in the Arab World must precede the recovery of Palestine. There are additional tensions from the Iran-Iraq war. The Gulf states, on account of their size and large expatriate presence, are more vulnerable than most. Regardless of natural "wastage" through recession, they are certain to "cleanse" themselves of radical or suspect elements if threatened. Kuwait has already expelled 6,000 Lebanese and Iranian Shi'ites.

Whether or not revolution envelops the Gulf states, by the end of the century there could be hundreds of thousands of Palestinians looking for a new place to go. Where will they all go to? Returning to unemployment in Jordan or the occupied territories will bring its own destabilising pressures to bear on these areas. In the hope of maintaining living standards enjoyed in the Gulf many are likely to try to gain access to the Western world.

Finally there is the extremely uncertain future in Palestine itself. In the West Bank and Gaza Strip there are about 1.4 million Palestinians; inside Israel there are just over 500,000. Disregarding the claim that Palestinians currently enjoy tolerable conditions in these areas, only the most blinkered or wishful-thinking can fail to notice the dramatic shift in Jewish-Israeli public opinion with regard to its unwanted Palestinian population. Almost all rabbis who take a public stance on political issues justify Jewish possession of the land, and view Palestinian

rights as subordinate to it. Opinion polls show a growing view that Palestinians are only there on sufferance, and should be expelled or dealt with harshly if they express any kind of national identity; one by the Van Leer Institute claims that 40 per cent of Israeli youth support the ideas advocated by Meir Kahane. Before the century ends it is possible — and by no means a hysterical hypothesis — that Jewish-Israeli civilians will try to implement their own solutions, whether by random terror, attacks on specific communities or by some other means to stampede Palestinians into abandoning the occupied territories. It is conceivable that an Israeli government could be paralysed by fear of inter-Jewish armed conflict from interfering. (Some would argue these elements are already apparent.) What political and

painful challenges than the problem of palliative measures worried over now.

Lurking disaster may be a good deal closer than it seems. In addition to its destruction of the PLO's Tunis headquarters, Israel has repeatedly accused the PLO of establishing new terror bases in Jordan. Judging by previous wars, such warnings are the probable prelude to a massive strike against Jordan, possibly within the next few months, or as soon as a suitable pretext presents itself.

Given President Reagan's Pavlovian response to Israel's militarism, it is difficult to be optimistic about the present peace talks. Yet in view of the possible catalogue of approaching catastrophes, robust action for a settlement is more important than ever, and possibly more man-

It is estimated that between 1 and 1.5 million migrant workers will lose their jobs in the Gulf by the end of 1986.

humanitarian repercussions would be triggered — in Israel, Jordan, the Arab World, and internationally.

As the Palestinians themselves have discovered over the course of more than 50 years, worst-case scenarios tend to come true in the Middle East. Substantial numbers of Palestinians driven westwards by civil disorder in Lebanon, economic decline or political tension in the Gulf and growing persecution in Israeli-controlled areas, could grow to critical proportions. One side effect would obviously be to increase terrorism, despite or because of the macho stand by the U.S. and Israel. If this "worst-case scenario" only partially takes place it will still make Western governments rue even more bitterly their earlier failure to grasp nettle. Destabilisation of Jordan, possible mayhem in the West Bank and Gaza, and a flood of asylum-seekers fleeing the area for the West will pose far more

lively in Western interests than before. It is extremely doubtful that the U.S. has the political will to go very far, unless pushed to do so by its allies. That is why European governments should act together to give far more impetus to a solution. So far their actions have been piecemeal, or statements without substance. Now more than ever they urgently need to define together the basic principles required to achieve an equitable resolution of the Palestine question and the practical steps necessary to fulfil those principles.

However, if such things are not to be merely faint whispers of hope — like the EEC's ill-fated Venice Declaration — they must identify how they can act together to advance implementation of those principles, including the action they are willing to take together to persuade the parties involved to make adequate and timely progress — Middle East International, London.

Israelis dig in for winter in Lebanon

By William MacLean

TYRE, Lebanon — Five months after Israel announced its withdrawal from Lebanon, some of its troops are digging in for another winter in a southern, self-proclaimed "security zone."

Israeli trucks have been trundling across the border, residents say, with pre-fabricated houses, water, tanks, steel watchtowers and electrical generators for winter quarters.

"It's hostile territory, but all the signs show the Israelis are here to stay," a Western military observer said.

About 1,000 Israeli troops and scores of intelligence agents remain in the border zone despite Israel's formal withdrawal last summer, Western sources added.

The Israelis are backed by an estimated 600 "South Lebanon Army" (SLA), militiamen and hundreds of part-time fighters.

"A few months ago the Israelis seemed hesitant about staying on," a Western source said. "Now they see international opinion will let them get away with it."

The winter buildup is accompanied by the installation of mines and electronic detection equipment along the border on land expropriated from Lebanese farmers, the source added.

The zone, 80 km long and up to 20 km wide, is a virtual carbon copy of a "security belt" set up after Israel's 1978 invasion of south Lebanon.

Since then, Israel has prevented peacekeeping troops of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) from fulfilling a Security Council mandate to deploy down to the border.

Israel's 1982 invasion and of Lebanon's three-year occupation of the south aroused fierce Lebanese resistance, bringing Israeli losses to 650 dead and hastening its retreat from Lebanon.

Rolling hills of the border strip, cut off from the rest of Lebanon, have become the rallying ground for a variety of anti-Israeli resistance groups.

"This is the only Arab-Israeli front-line left," a Western observer said. "Here we have groups who want to liberate Palestine, Marxists who want to kill capitalists, and others who just want Israel to leave Lebanon alone."

The Israelis and their SLA allies have withstood a dozen suicide bomb attacks since the June withdrawal, but the sources say hundreds of machine-gun and rocket attacks in the zone by groups such as the Shi'ite militia Amal have been more deadly.

Amal fighters also launched fierce attacks throughout the south before the Israeli pullback.

Officials of the mainstream Shi'ite militia say it now only at-

acks from inside the border strip to avert Israeli reprisals for attacks launched from "liberated" areas.

"We will fight Israel to the border and not one centimetre more," Amal official Abdul Majid Saleh said.

He denied Amal had made a deal with Israel for the militia to control south Lebanon in return for not launching major attacks on the zone.

Such rumours were "the fictions of Arab governments who have not lifted a finger to help Amal liberate its land ... Israel has proposed a deal with us many times through the newspapers, and we have always rejected it," Saleh said.

Amal opposes Muslim fundamentalist calls to take the fight into Israel and "liberate Jerusalem."

The demands have been voiced by groups like the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God), which observers say is challenging Amal strongly for the loyalties of southern Shi'ites.

"We are not thinking about military confrontation with Hizbollah, but everyone knows the south should be controlled by Amal," Saleh said. "We do not accept that the south should become a forest of weapons."

Lebanese gunmen linked to Israeli Shin Beth security police harass residents and U.N. troops daily, Western sources said.

"These gunmen are deployed to do the bad things — the kidnappings and killings," a Lebanese security source said.

Israeli-backed gunmen abducted some 20 Shi'ite villagers last month. Western sources say their families retaliated by kidnapping three Christians.

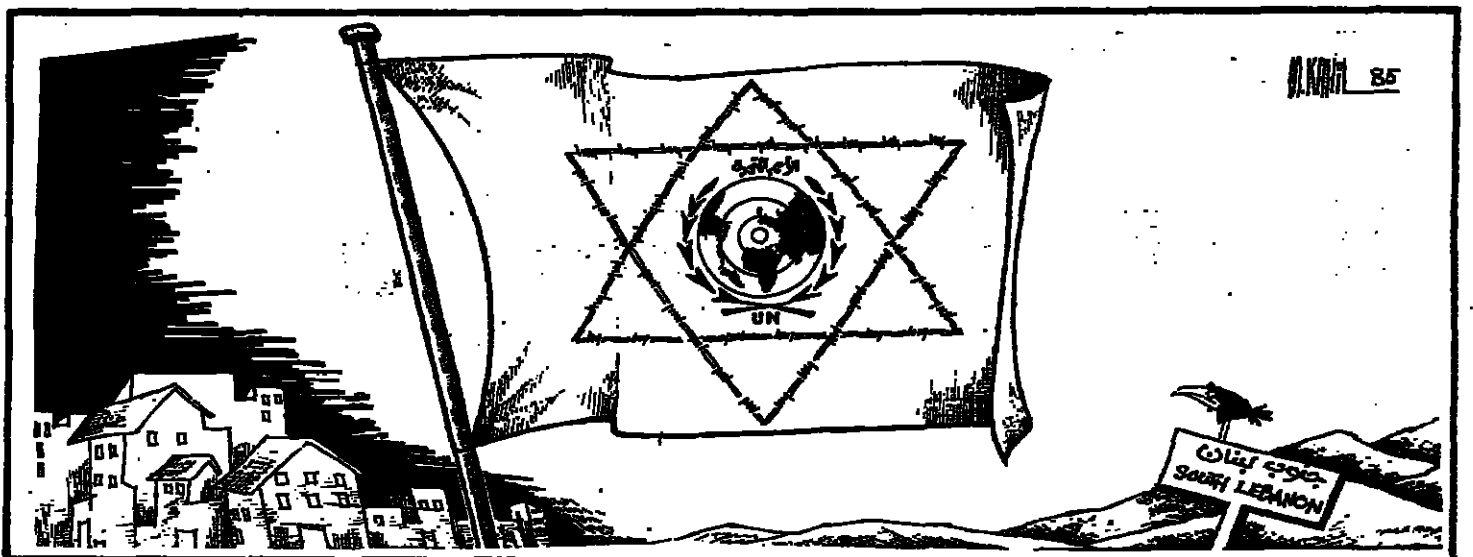
"Such things are done simply to keep tension high. Israel has absolutely no interest in good relations between the different communities," a Western source said.

The Shi'ites, including two boys aged 13 and 14, were believed to have been taken to an interrogation centre at Khiam village, inside the zone.

Like the rest of the security zone, Khiam prison is barred to Beirut-based reporters and non-resident Lebanese. Sources in the south say it is run jointly by the Israelis and the SLA.

Officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) say both of them have blocked ICRC requests to visit inmates by denying responsibility for the prison.

"We have felt that ever since the hijacking of the TWA (Trans World Airlines) plane in June, and the concern over terrorism, Israel has felt could impose a black-out on the prisoners," an ICRC official in Beirut said.



UNESCO conference ends; crises continue

By Harry Dunphy

SOFIA, Bulgaria — A UNESCO's general conference closed on Saturday, after resolving many of the problems left over from the U.S. withdrawal last year and trying to ensure that Britain does not pull out of the world body in seven weeks' time.

Wary delegates from 152 nations and officials of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation said the five-week session left some hope that one of the main specialised U.N. agencies would survive its biggest crisis in 40 years of existence.

But the usual optimistic tone of statements at the close of such biennial conferences did not hide the fact that the threat to leave by the government of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher still hangs over the 160-nation Paris-based organisation.

The general conference, UNESCO's highest decision-making body, was the first to be held without U.S. participation and the first to be staged in a Soviet bloc capital. It began Oct. 1 and ended Saturday, three days ahead of schedule.

British officials declined to assess the results of the meeting on the record or on background, pending a review of the meeting's major decisions starting next week in London.

But several Third World delegates and secretariat officials said they felt a British withdrawal seemed slightly less likely than at the beginning of the meeting.

UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the controversial Senegalese who has headed the organisation for the past 11 years, is expected to visit the British capital later this month, to try to persuade Mrs. Thatcher's government to remain in UNESCO.

Britain handed in formal notice of withdrawal at the end of 1984. As the Americans did before they left, the British called for less anti-Western rhetoric, more rigorous management and a move

away from politically controversial UNESCO programme. West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan backed British efforts to secure genuine change in UNESCO's management and operations, in the face of often bitter protests from Third World nations in a majority at the world body.

Delegates said the Third World and East bloc nations put their positions strongly in a general debate that almost broke down the day it started.

However, these countries were more accommodating in negotiating sessions, some delegates said, because they did not want to push the organisation over the abyss by taking any decision that would guarantee a British withdrawal and lead other Western nations and Japan to reconsider their participation in UNESCO.

An organisation spokesman, Henry Lopes of the Congo, said "One feared the worst but there was a spirit of concession by all involved and wisdom has prevailed to save UNESCO."

Lopes had characterised the conference as historic and critical not only for the organisation but also for the future of the U.N. system, established at the end of World War II.

They unanimously adopted a zero-growth budget ceiling of \$398 million for 1986-87, the first time in recent years there has not been a vote on finances, secretariat officials said. The ceiling includes the 25 per cent of the budget the Americans used to provide, so that the actual amount available for spending after programme cuts is \$307 million.

They rejected Third World efforts to call into question the observer status granted to the United States by UNESCO's executive board last February and to begin the staff cuts caused by the U.S. withdrawal by firing some 130 Americans still working at the secretariat.

Instead, the role of the 50-nation executive board, which governs UNESCO between sessions of the general conference,

was strengthened at the expense of M'Bow, who wanted clear guidelines established on observer status, should other nations pull out.

M'Bow also wanted to seek an opinion from the World Court on whether the United States was liable for its 1985 budget contribution, since it withdrew in the middle of a two-year budget period.

The board, which meets twice a year, was instructed to negotiate remaining financial questions with the United States and can consider the possibility of going to the International Court of Justice in the Hague, to seek advice on whether the United States owes its 1985 contribution.

France, several other Western nations and Japan, failed in efforts to establish a separate mechanism that would monitor implementation of reforms by M'Bow and the secretariat between sessions of the board.

But an existing committee of the board was streamlined and empowered "to assess ... implementation" of reforms and "reconsider the advisability of suggesting any necessary adjustments." This means the com-

mittee can take initiatives on its own and is not simply an advisory body.

The conference also elected 25 new members of the board from the five geographical groups in the U.N. system.

In the African group, French-speaking nations now hold 10 of 13 positions, a development that has left such English-speaking countries such as Nigeria and Kenya unhappy.

The predominance of French-speaking countries on the board, which examines candidates for the job of director general, could be crucial if M'Bow, from French-speaking Senegal, decides to seek a third term of office when his present term expires at the end of 1987.

The board will elect a new president Monday, to replace Patrick K. Seddoh of Ghana. The frontrunner is Ivo Mangan of Yugoslavia, but another possibility is Giselle Halimi of France.

Mrs. Halimi annoyed her Western allies after they left France out of a key negotiating group and she took the issue to the floor, where Third World nations voted to include France.

LETTERS

American sports

To the Editor:

IN THE past few days we have been pleased with the expanded sports coverage the Jordan Times has given to American baseball and football.

Earlier when we called the Sports Editor for scores we were told the Jordan Times would contain articles on American sports in the near future after certain equipment became operational.

Obviously the equipment has now become functional and we can look forward to more stories on the exploits of "Refrigerator" Perry, through the Super Bowl as well as articles on college and professional basketball.

Thank you for the expanded coverage.

Barry Baker
Cemal Ezzamel
Francis Kase

Aga Khan University embarks on ambitious plans to expand health services and serve local communities

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

KARACHI, Pakistan — A new stage in a bold experiment to tie higher education to the developmental needs of mainly rural populations begins here Monday, when President General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq inaugurates the Aga Khan University, Faculty of Health Sciences and the Aga Khan University Hospital, in the presence of His Highness the Aga Khan, Imam of the Ismaili Muslims and Chancellor of the University.

The Faculty of Health Sciences is the first faculty of the university, which received its Charter in 1983. As an international institution of higher learning dedicated to establishing and maintaining internationally accepted educational standards, the Aga Khan University will establish additional facilities in other countries, with the objective of developing human resources to respond to those problems which are of particular relevance to the developing world.

The University will be open to all who qualify academically regardless of race or religious affiliation. A special committee, chaired by the president of Harvard University, is currently assisting the institution in exploring alternatives for developing its international dimensions.

The Aga Khan University is the first privately funded university in Pakistan and its Faculty of Health Sciences consists of a Medical College and School of Nursing which have been built on an 84-acre site.

The 721-bed teaching hospital, on the same site and standing at the apex of the Aga Khan Health Services' network of 125 institutions in Pakistan will provide inpatient and outpatient services oriented to the health needs of Karachi and the country.

The University Hospital will also afford student doctors and nurses, from Pakistan and abroad, the opportunity of obtaining clinical experience.

The \$300 million university and hospital have been supported by the Aga Khan Foundation, a private non-denominational philanthropic organisation, based in Geneva. Both institutions have also attracted generous participation of a large number of national and international donors, including individuals, as well as companies and development agencies.

Agreement with leading academic institutions, including Harvard University, in the United States and McGill and McMaster Universities in Canada are contributing to faculty and curriculum development at the Faculty of Health Sciences. Programme assistance is being provided by international agencies including the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Alberta Aid and the Overseas Development Administration (ODA).

The architecture and interior design of the Medical College, School of Nursing and Hospital respond to the physical environment of the site as well as the culture of Pakistan, and the buildings are designed to reflect the great tradition of Islamic architecture.

The Foundation Ceremony of the Medical College, the School of Nursing and the University Hospital, was performed in 1971 — a thousand years after the Foundation of the Al Azhar University in Cairo in 970, by the Aga Khan's ancestor, Caliph Muizz, during the Fatimid Dynasty. The Aga Khan University's charter was granted by the Federal Government of Pakistan in 1983.

During the course of history the Ismailis, who settled in different parts of the Islamic world, such as the Arabian Peninsula, the Middle East, Persia, parts of North Africa, Sind in the Asian sub-continent and Central Asia, have made significant contributions to the growth of Islamic civilisation.

It was during the Fatimid Caliphate (10th to 12th Century, A.D.) that this contribution realised its zenith with, for example, the building of the cities of Cairo and Mahdiya (Tunisia), the founding of the University of Al Azhar and the Academy of Sciences Dar Al Imin, in Egypt, and other centres of learning in Yemen and North Africa.

This period was distinguished by the quality of its scholarship, which drew upon people of all creeds. Among the renowned philosophers, jurists, mathematicians and scientists of the past who flourished under the Ismaili Imams were Ibn Al Haythan (al-Hazen), Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Nasir-e-Khusrow and Nasir Al Din Tusi. Their scholarship became part of the mainstream of intellectual development, leaving a lasting mark on the history of such disciplines as medicine, optics, astronomy, philosophy, architecture and music and came to play a critically important role in the European Renaissance.

The Aga Khan Medical College

Departing from traditional con-

cepts of medical education, the curriculum of the Medical College places particular emphasis on preparing future physicians to deal with the specific medical problems of a developing country, both in an urban as well as a rural context.

The Community Health Sciences Department, for example, is responsible for one fifth of the curriculum in each of the five years of the medical course, and the spread of the teaching, as a whole, aims to introduce the students to all those concepts and skills that they will be required to be familiar with in dealing across a wide range of patient cases and health systems.

The Department is helping to develop primary health care systems at the community level, where students are exposed to the planning, management and evaluation of such systems.

These programmes are community-based and problem-orientated, and considerable responsibility is placed on students to identify and deal with problems in the very settings in which they exist. The Community Health Sciences Department is working closely with the School of Nursing in implementing this programme.

The curriculum of the Medical College has, therefore, been designed to link the interest and capacities of the university and hospital with the needs of the people of Pakistan. Above all, the doctors and surgeons will be trained, not simply in curing an individual or a specific illness, but in viewing their patients in the general context of their environment and of the social origins of disease.

The college admitted its first students in 1983, the classes being held initially at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pakistan. Currently it has an annual intake of a hundred students who are prepared through a five-year curriculum toward a Bachelor of Medicine (MB) and Bachelor of Surgery (BS) degree.

During this course, under the aegis of the Department of Community Health Sciences, the stu-

dents are exposed to programmes operating in both rural and urban health centres. Particular emphasis is placed on developing an attitude of self-reliance among the students, and strengthening their sense of self-awareness and collective responsibility.

In addition, appropriate tuition is given in a broad range of other subjects including physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, microbiology and clinical methods.

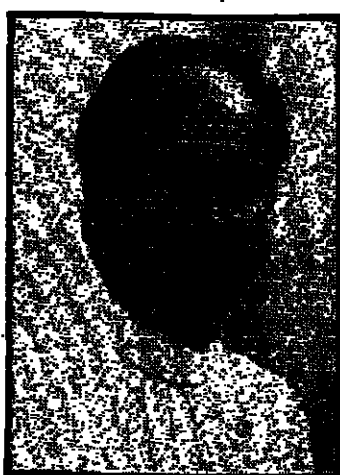
Architectural Design

The Aga Khan University and the Aga Khan University Hospital complex, with its diverse functional needs, blends into a harmonious whole that typifies the idiom and inspiration of Islamic architecture, while respecting the deep-rooted traditional and cultural values of the region.

The design of the building of the university embodies many of the aims of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, established in 1977, which seeks to nurture a heightened awareness of Islamic cultures and encourage architecture appropriate to the needs of today, as applied to secular buildings constructed for humanitarian purposes.

The complex continues the tradition of the historic and great medical institutions such as the Ibn Tulun Hospital in Cairo, Egypt and the Hospital and Medical School of Kulliyesi at Edirne, Turkey. The care that has characterised every aspect of the development of the University's Faculty of Health Sciences and the University Hospital, is readily apparent in their architectural design.

The design team undertook a study tour of historic Islamic architecture in Spain, North Africa, the Middle East and Pakistan. Special attention was focussed on the architectural expression that is the outcome of the indigenous life-style of the people. In doing so, the team gained an awareness of the many expressions, in poetic, artistic, literary and architectural



His Highness the Aga Khan

imagery that have common cultural and conceptual roots.

Such masterpieces as the Meydan-i Shah complex in Isfahan, the Badshahi Mosque and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore and the organisation of spaces in urban centres such as Fez, as well as other significant examples, provided models of physical expressions of the historic, cultural and technological forces that led to their development.

In general, the architecture of the million square foot built-up area is characterised by the interlocking of interior spaces, both covered buildings and walkways, and open courtyards and landscaped. The buildings and courtyards are seen as living organisms integral to, and surrounding the users, rather than as objects in space.

Portals and courtyards unfold in a rhythmic hierarchical sequence before the eye of the visitor. Portals, in the Islamic tradition, have received very special volumetric and surface design to articulate the significance of their function.

Courtyards are designed as important areas, both functionally and environmentally. For example, they are used as waiting areas, as in the hospital or to encourage interaction, as in the Medical School and School of Nursing. Often, they are conceived as oases with appropriate vegetation, surface treatment and use of water to be not only visually pleasing and restful, but also as climate control elements.

Indeed, indigenous methods of environmental control have been utilised wherever possible. Major fenestrations in the non-airconditioned areas open to the north. These areas are also covered by double roofs with "wind-catch" openings in the direction of the prevailing winds in order to keep the rooms at an even and cool temperature the year round. All windows which receive direct sunlight are recessed and angled so as to minimise heat gain and to allow for cross ventilation.

The exteriors of the building are understated to blend with the natural landscape and are surfaced with a textured cement plaster finish known as "weeping" plaster, providing a surface texture that casts its own vertical shadows which helps reduce the glare and, combining with the light colours which match the surrounding landscape, the heat absorption of the building is lessened.

Within the courtyards and passageways, local marble has been used for wall and column surfaces

to accent and protect heavily used public areas such as entries and foyers. Because it is both durable and beautiful and needs minimal maintenance it is used on surfaces close enough to be touched. Marble has been used throughout the institution, in patterns adapted from tradition, for paving courtyards, pools and wherever enrichment of detail was desired. Thus, the designers have captured by selective use and judicious adoption of indigenous forms and finishes, the vocabulary of Islamic buildings for contemporary use.

Muslims have traditionally used compositions of motifs based on natural forms and calligraphy which possess symbolic, cultural and theological meaning. Through the use of such imagery, the interiors evoke a state of mind and a mood which is intentional. The interior surfaces and the architecture are reminders of the unity in the Islamic tradition of the physical and ideological aspects of life.

In many of the areas of the Hospital, Medical College and School of Nursing, a horizontal band of coloured tiles delineates the wall or entrance, winds around a corner and continues to thread its way through the buildings. The calligraphy is used in different styles — Tuluhi, Kufic and Nastaliq — in different parts of the facility.

For instance, the Kufic calligraphy of Quranic Ayats on the portals, sand blasted on the marble surface, attest to the tradition of treatment of wall surfaces of many major Islamic monuments.

The architecture and interior design demonstrate a high level of integration of arts and architecture, giving the buildings a great sense of peace and cultural richness. This demonstration of the mix of tiles, ornamental metalwork, calligraphy, wood and plaster work, rugs and fabrics, further enhances the sense of belonging to the region.

Experts say the oil, consumed mainly in working-class areas of Madrid, is the most likely cause of a unique set of symptoms ranging from lung failure and limb deformation to the destruction of the body's immune system. Many of the survivors were crippled for life.

The victims raised \$45,000, an amount matched by government legal aid, to finance a private prosecution.

But the slow pace of justice and filibustering defence tactics have so far delayed the trial of the 42 businessmen charged with crimes against public health, fraud and falsification of documents.

A judicial inquiry on the toxic oil syndrome now runs into more than 200,000 pages. It points to the oil as the most likely carrier of the disease based on the research of Spanish doctors and the World Health Organisation.

However, lawyers acting for the businessmen have repeatedly challenged the inquiry's conclusions.

Their appeals have set back the opening of the trial until at least June next year.

A separate inquiry into the alleged responsibility of public health officials has been reopened twice at the request of lawyers acting for the victims' association.

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Only two of 24 special clinics set up in 1981 are now functioning properly, he said.

Health ministry officials who run the clinics admitted that medical staff had been cut back, but said this was a result of many patients returning to normal lives.

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Every week hundreds of people bearing terrible scars gather at Madrid's law courts to demand the trial of 42 businessmen charged in connection with the affair.

"The real scandal is that Spanish justice has so far failed to prosecute one single individual," Arcadio Fernandez, head of the Toxic Oil Syndrome Victims' Association, told Reuters.

Fernandez has taken his campaign to the United Nations, the European Parliament and World Health Organisation meetings.

In May 1981 rapeseed oil, adulterated for industrial use, was sold by itinerant vendors as cooking oil.

Experts say the oil, consumed mainly in working-class areas of Madrid, is the most likely cause of a unique set of symptoms ranging from lung failure and limb deformation to the destruction of the body's immune system. Many of the survivors were crippled for life.

The victims raised \$45,000, an amount matched by government legal aid, to finance a private prosecution.

But the slow pace of justice and filibustering defence tactics have so far delayed the trial of the 42 businessmen charged with crimes against public health, fraud and falsification of documents.

A judicial inquiry on the toxic oil syndrome now runs into more than 200,000 pages. It points to the oil as the most likely carrier of the disease based on the research of Spanish doctors and the World Health Organisation.

However, lawyers acting for the businessmen have repeatedly challenged the inquiry's conclusions.

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Randa Habib's

Untimely calls

SOMETIMES it is not easy to be a journalist. You must be "ready and on the run" all the time. It is quite often that one has to cancel a dinner appointment or afternoon plans with one's children to attend instead a press conference or a late interview.

But when we journalists, chose our career, we knew more or less what was in store for us. But, real business aside, there are some day-to-day annoyances that we could do well without.

Although my recent experiences had nothing to do with that, I have always been very pleased to talk to readers on the phone, hear their ideas and comments. I feel, specifically regarding the corner that this link between the reader and myself is necessary.

Unfortunately, my home phone number, which incidentally is not in the telephone book, together with telephone numbers of all correspondents of foreign agencies in Amman are published in the "Your Guide to Amman" booklet.

The result is that my phone rings even at 1.30 a.m. when I am sound asleep. Someone wants to ask for the phone number of another colleague journalist. And during the day because someone has a family missing in Lebanon for two years and he thinks that my press agency can help find them. Or again, for a visa problem, a scholarship, and so forth.

Once again, I am always very pleased to hear from my readers but unfortunately I don't have the power of granting visas, finding missing people in Lebanon or helping in scholarships matters... believe me I wish I had.

Furthermore, some visitors, bored in their hotel rooms, just pick up the telephone and call. The mistake of course is not theirs but the publication in the Amman tourist guide of the home telephone numbers of journalists, office numbers were more than enough.

Victims campaign for justice in Spanish 'toxic oil' affair

By Leslie Crawford

Reuters

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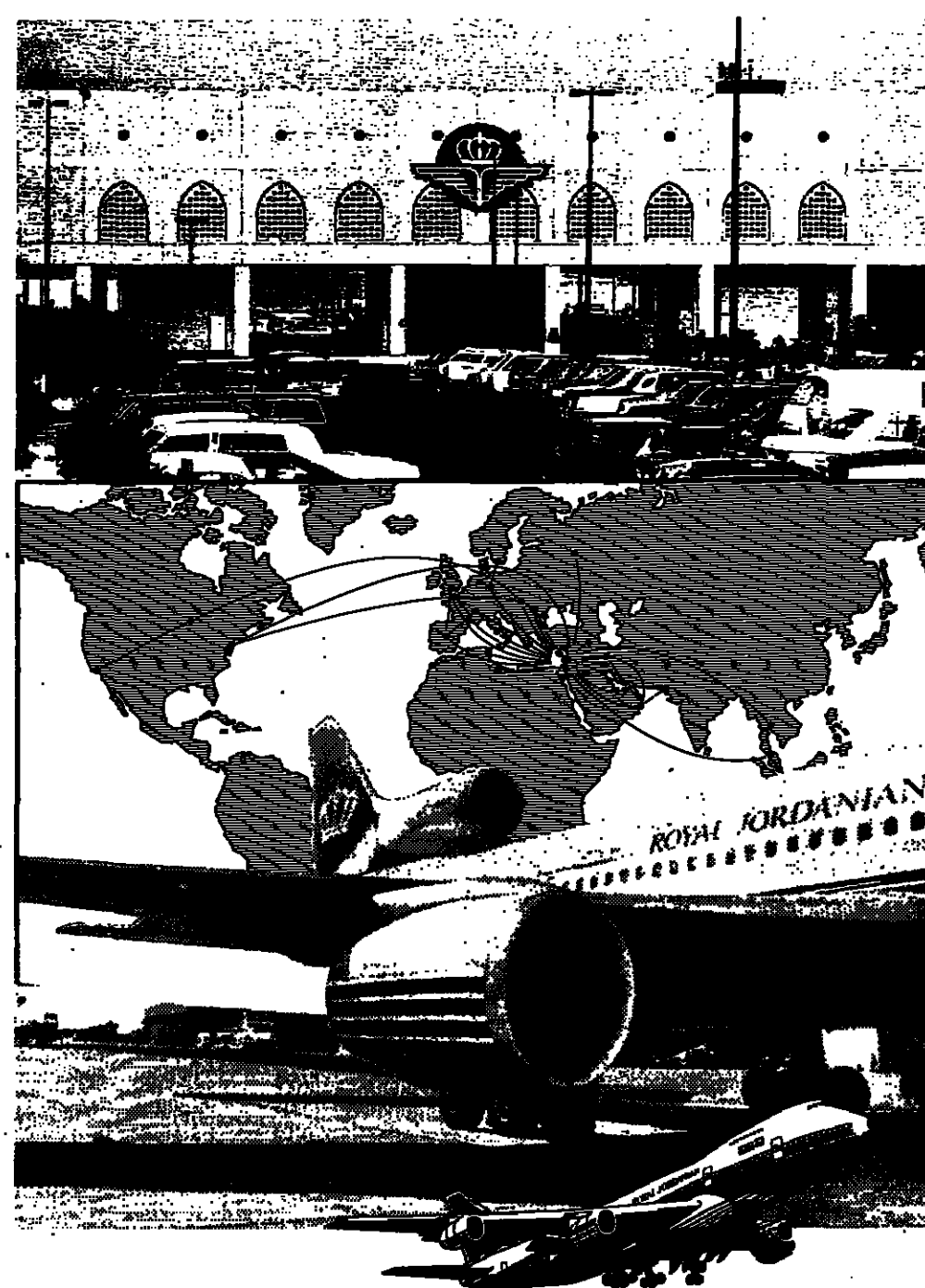
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Kasparov crowned world chess champion

MOSCOW (R) — Garri Kasparov became the 13th and youngest world chess champion Saturday night by producing a stunning victory with the black pieces to wrest the title held by Anatoly Karpov for 10 years.

The final game ended a bitter struggle that began 72 games and 14 months ago. Grandmaster Yuri Averbakh said the quality of the match was the highest ever seen at championship level.

Karpov immediately revealed his aggressive intentions Saturday by advancing his king's pawn forward two squares on his first move, a signal that the last game would be sharp and complex.

Kasparov, 22, adopted his favourite Sicilian defence, using the Scheveningen variation which has not lost him a game.

In a lightning start, the first 16 moves were rattled off by both players in just over 10 minutes. After that they settled down to dispute a position that baffled watching grandmasters.

As the pace slowed to a crawl, heated debate raged in the analysis room. Several experts said they felt 34-year-old Karpov's chances were better although grandmaster Mark Taimanov, commenting on the contest's com-

plexity, said "Nobody can understand anything about this game."

Kasparov then shocked observers expecting him to steer safely for the half point he needed to take the title by sacrificing a pawn.

Joel Dorfman, Kasparov's chief second, was worried by the move and puzzled over why his man had taken such a risk.

Soon all became clear. Kasparov attacked a rook on his 29th move, threatening to win material or force a repetition of the position. A three-time repetition would allow a draw to be claimed and give the title to Kasparov.

Karpov had no choice but to choose a risky move that allowed the fight to continue. The final point of Kasparov's deep plan was revealed when he offered a second pawn to allow his pieces to infiltrate his adversary's position.

Karpov took the bait and was soon caught in a crossfire from black's uncoiling pieces and had to give up a knight.

Karpov managed to get four pawns for his piece, normally a good bargain, but Kasparov's active forces horned in on white's exposed king and forced more material gain.

When it became apparent that Karpov was about to lose the game and title, the partisan 1,500 crowd at Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall began to laugh and jeer him. Karpov slumped in his chair and struggled to extricate himself from an impossible position, refusing to accept the inevitable.

As the game reached its climax, security guards formed a ring by the stage, vainly trying to keep order. The three match referees ran onto the platform to plead for calm.

Karpov finally offered his hand in defeat and the audience erupted in wild celebration, hurling bouquets of flowers onto the stage and chanting "Garri, Garri."

"I've never seen anything like this, even at a football match," one seasoned chess watcher said.

Long, rhythmic applause continued well after the new champion left the stage, as Kasparov supporters shouted for their hero to come out and join the celebrations.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

English soccer fans won't take hint

LONDON (AP) — Five hundred soccer fans clashed with police after a match Saturday and injured four officers, Scotland Yard said. One policeman was reported hospitalized with severe facial injuries. Seventeen people were arrested, police said. The violence, in which four police horses also were hurt, came the day after a London court imposed a life prison sentence on a soccer fan convicted of riot and assault after a game. The fans in Saturday's melee were supporters of the Millwall team, which had just defeated Leeds United at Millwall's field in southeast London.

Roof collapse injures 49 Iranian fans

TEHRAN (R) — Forty-nine Iranian football fans were injured Saturday when their makeshift perch on a flour factory roof next to a provincial stadium collapsed, the national news agency IRNA reported. The agency quoted police in the northern Iranian city of Sari as saying 100 fans who had not managed to get tickets to the game had crowded onto the roof when it suddenly collapsed.

Volleyball World Cup begins in Tokyo

TOKYO (AP) — Defending champion and 1984 Olympic gold medalist China, the Soviet Union, Japan and Cuba won their opening matches Sunday in the eight-nation women's World Cup volleyball tournament. China easily beat Tunisia 15-0, 15-2, 15-1 and Japan beat Peru 15-10, 15-5, 15-10 before a capacity crowd of 10,000 at Tokyo's national Yoyogi Stadium. At the Miyagi Prefectural (state) Sports Center in northern Japan, the Soviet Union beat Brazil 15-0, 15-10, 5-15, 15-12 and Cuba beat South Korea 15-3, 15-13, 15-11.

Juventus rebounds to defeat Roma

ROME (R) — Juventus resumed their role as masters of the Italian league Sunday with a convincing 3-1 win over Roma... and a little help from their rivals.

The Turin team, whose defeat at Napoli last week ended a run of eight consecutive wins, followed up their midweek European Cup triumph against Verona with three superb goals on their return to domestic duties at the Stadio Comunale.

Their four closest rivals — Milan, Napoli, Internazionale and Fiorentina — all drew Sunday, allowing Juventus to extend their lead to four points.

Juventus, playing in front of a 45,000 crowd, went ahead in the 11th minute through winger Massimo Mauro who tapped home a free kick from French captain Michel Platini.

Roma equalised in the 36th when Roberto Frizzo converted a penalty awarded for handball by defender Antonio Cabrini.

But the visitors were unable to build on such fortune and Danish striker Michael Laudrup put Juventus back in front after 59 minutes. His striking partner Aldo Serena added the third 12 minutes later.

Serena's goal was his seventh in 10 domestic games and put him level with West German international Karl Heinz Rummenigge as the league's leading scorer.

Rummenigge's Internazionale were held to a 1-1 draw by Napoli in a rough game which saw two players sent off and seven booked.

Napoli defender Giuseppe Bruscolotti and Italian international striker Sandro Altobelli were dismissed after a 57th minute clash. Napoli also lost midfielder Ruben Buriani who was taken off on a stretcher in the 64th with a suspected broken leg.

Argentina's Diego Maradona scored Napoli's goal four minutes

after the interval and Irish international Liam Brady equalised from a penalty in the 74th.

Dane Preben Elkjaer won his third car radio of the season — a prize offered by a sponsor for the first goal of the day — when he scored for Verona after one minute against Fiorentina.

But the good start did not lead to victory. Nicola Bertoni equalised 11 minutes later and after West German midfielder Hans-Peter Briegel ahead Verona ahead again. Argentine Daniel Passarella made it 2-2 with a late penalty.

Sampdoria, without England striker Trevor Francis, beat Lecce 2-0. Scotland captain Graeme Souness scored the opening goal and striker Roberto Mancini added the second from a penalty. Milan, without their injured England striker Mark Hateley, drew 0-0 with Udinese but kept second place.

Werder wins to regain lead

BONN (R) — Werder Bremen, still without star striker Rudi Voller, beat Bayer Uerdingen 6-1 Saturday to regain the West German first division leadership.

But the day's sensation came in Munich, where struggling Borussia Dortmund handed star-studded Bayern a 1-0 beating, their first home defeat since October of last year.

Werder, who lost their lead to Borussia Moenchengladbach last week, were 3-0 up at the interval after Michael Kutzop hit two penalties and Frank Neubarth scored.

Werder kept up the pressure in the second half and sealed success with goals from Neubarth, Bruno Pezzey and Guenter Hermann.

Moenchengladbach fell a point behind Bremen when visitors Bayer Leverkusen held them to a lucky 2-2 draw.

Zamalek

eliminated

CAIRO (R) — "The Moroccan Jinx Hits Zamalek" was how the Egyptian daily Al Gounbora Sunday greeted the end of the Cairo side's campaign to retain the African Champions' Cup.

Zamalek bowed out of the championship Saturday night at the hands of star-studded Royal Armed Forces (FAR) of Morocco in a penalty shootout after a 1-1 aggregate tie.

Millions of local fans were glued to their radio sets to follow the match. The showing of a televised recording nearly emptied the usually bustling streets of Cairo.

But the result disappointed fans who, together with the press, had viewed the clash as a chance to take revenge on Morocco for putting Egypt out of the race for the 1985 World Cup finals in Mexico. Morocco also eliminated Egypt from the 1982 Cup finals.

TENDERS' NOTICE

The Ministry of Education Projects Directorate announces the issuing of the following tenders which are financed by the British Government Loan/Fifth Educational Project:-

Tender No.	Title
20	Laboratory Equipment
21	Audio Visual Aids
22	Sports Equipment
23	Business Equipment (typewriters)
24	Business Machinery
27	Chemicals

All goods should be British origin. Interested bidders and agents are invited to collect tenders documents free of charge from the procurement division at the Directorate of Projects/Ministry of Education starting Saturday Nov. 9, 1985 until Thursday Nov. 21, 1985 only. Closing date will be 1.00 p.m. of Jan. 26, 1986.

Director of Projects
B. Tarawneh

JORDAN - HOLLAND TRADE MEETING

For some time, it has been recognised that it would be useful to bring together interested parties in the food and agricultural sectors from Jordan and the Netherlands.

To this purpose, a Trade Contact meeting will be organised in Amman in November 1985. In this business get-together Dutch and Jordanian businessmen will have the opportunity to meet each other and to explore the possibilities of establishing trade contacts or, in some cases, to strengthen the existing business relations.

As this meeting may be of interest to you, we are inviting you herewith to participate.

Venue of the trade meeting: Hotel Jordan International, Amman.
Time: November 21, from 7:30 p.m.

In order to prepare for a successful gathering, we will be pleased to hear from you whether you are interested to participate in this trade contact meeting.

Please contact:
The Consulate General of the Netherlands
Amman - Tel: 625161, 637967



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INT. TENDER INVITATION

Alla/Tib Royal Jordanian Airline announces the availability of Tender Documents for Tender No. 36/85 for the second time

(to supply catering items through annual contract.)

Bidders who are interested to participate in this Tender can obtain the relevant Documents from the Tenders Section which is located in the Housing Bank Building - 11th floor during the hours 8.00 a.m.-12.00 noon against a non-refundable amount of JD 150,000 for each copy. Bids must be submitted to the secretary of the Tender committee at the above address not later than 12.00 noon of December 5th 1985.

A bid bond or certified cheque equal to 10% of the offer value should be accompanied with offer. Offers that are not supported with these bonds will not be considered under all circumstances.

Secretary of the Tender Committee.

Alla Tib Royal Jordanian Airline



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Tel: 22117

RAMADAN OVER THE VOLCANO
(Arabic)
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

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THE HEROES OF TELEMAR
(Colour)

Show at: 3:30 / 6:30 / 9:30

Cinema
RAGHADAN
Tel: 22198

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(Arabic)
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Cinema
OPERA
Tel: 676673

THE WINNERS
"2"
(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
Abdall, behind Alla office

Coffee prices set to rise

FRANCA, Brazil (R) — The cost of a cup of coffee is set to rise thanks to a serious drought in the prime producing areas of Brazil, the world's largest coffee exporter.

Brazilian traders estimate that next year's crop could slump to half the 30 million bags of 60 kilograms each that the country harvested in 1985.

The prospect of a dramatic drop in Brazilian supplies has provoked panic buying on world markets, leading to one of the sharpest price rises since the great Brazilian frost of 1975.

Brazilian beans, which normally command a price somewhere between the quality of Central American varieties and the poorer African types, became the most expensive coffee on the market.

Traders predict further increases if their worst fears about the coming crop are confirmed. "People will just have to accept that their coffee has become more expensive," said trader Bruno Angst.

The U.S. General Foods Company, the world's largest coffee buyer, announced this month it was raising the price of its brands by one cent per pound.

New York analysts predict a rush on supermarkets, similar to that caused by the 1975 frost, if the price spiral persists.

"The problem is that there is no substitute for Brazil. Here we talk and deal in millions of bags and not just a few hundred thousand," said Mr. Angst.

"It is a disaster," said coffee trader Jose Roberto Tavares De Menezes as he stood amidst the brown and spiky trees of a plantation outside this town in the north of Sao Paulo state, where some of Brazil's finest coffee grows.

Virtually no rain fell between May and the end of October. The trees, which should now be covered with luxuriant, bottle-green leaves, had the grey-brown hue of desert grass.

The drought struck at a critical time in the coffee cycle. The trees need ample rain to flower and produce the buds from which the red coffee cherries finally emerge.

Rain finally began to fall at the beginning of the month, driving prices on the London and New York coffee markets down slightly. But traders fear it may have come too late to boost the crop beyond the 15 to 18 million bags they were predicting.

In a good year, Brazil can grow up to three times the output of Colombia, the world's second largest producer.

Manufacturers blend the country's strong-tasting beans with the cheaper, but insipid, African varieties to improve flavour, or mix them with the finer-quality Central American types to give greater volume.

If the harvest is as poor as expected, some traders fear Brazil may not be able to meet all its international commitments over the next two years and, for a time, could even have to cede its title as the world's leading exporter to

Colombia.

"The drought has increased our worries with reference to Brazil's position in the international market," Mr. Jacques Assa, president of Inter-Continental, one of Brazil's leading exporting companies, said in a recent statement.

Calculations based on last year's Brazilian exports and the level of stocks point to a market shortfall of five million bags, according to Mr. Gilberto Arango, president of the Colombian Coffee Exporters' Association, and Colombia is the only producer able to make up the shortfall.

The drought hit Brazil at a time when stocks were at an all-time low of some seven million bags, sufficient to meet three months demand. Years of heavy exports, designed to reconquer Brazil's market share after the 1975 frost and earn dollars for its debt repayments, have depleted supplies.

Twice since 1980 output has fallen below 20 million bags, but each time the impact was softened by the country's reserves.

But not all traders see Brazil surrendering its crown so easily. "The government will not allow it to happen," said Mr. Jose Rodrigues, spokesman for the Santos Exporters Association.

Brazil still has to survive the coming frost season, which begins with the approach of winter in May. At the first sign of a cold front, the world's markets will explode, one trader said.

"I think I shall go on holiday next May. I don't want to be around to see it," said Mr. Angst.

White House faces daunting budget goal

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House may have to outspend by up to \$60 billion to meet its 1987 budget goal but economists say that will be impossible unless President Reagan consents to arms spending cuts.

White House Budget Director James Miller has vowed to produce a plan that will show a 1987 budget deficit of \$144 billion, a target figure quoted in a bill approved by the Senate with administration backing.

The bill's supporters say the 1987 target can be met if spending is cut by between \$20 and \$25 billion.

But many analysts say that current tax and spending plans will push the deficit over \$200 billion, meaning cuts of up to \$60 billion to meet the 1987 goal.

Mr. Greg Billentine, who resigned as chief economist for the White House Budget Office earlier this year, says clever arithmetic could enable the administration to meet the goal on paper.

But he says genuine deficit reduction requires either higher taxes or sharply lower arms spending.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Ballentine predicts that Congress will boost taxes and a number of legislators agree, though Mr. Reagan says he will fight this.

Mr. Miller has said that even \$25 billion in cuts will be hard to find as much of the budget, which is likely to top \$1000 billion in 1987, is off-limits by law or on Mr. Reagan's orders.

The Pentagon is due to get \$285 billion next year and social security retirement expenditure will

eat up a further \$214 billion. Mr. Reagan has put both beyond reach.

Interest payments on the U.S. debt will require \$150 billion, a figure that can be cut only if interest rates are lower than expected.

Government health care programmes will need more than \$110 billion in 1987 under current policy. These programmes are not among Mr. Reagan's untouchables but opposition Democrats have successfully resisted most previous attempts to trim them.

"Look at the programmes and you see how difficult they are to cut politically," Mr. Ballentine said.

Budget Office spokesman Edwin Dale says the administration will repropose about \$10 billion in spending cuts rejected by Congress this year.

These proposed cuts would reduce the deficit estimate but there is little reason to think that Congress will be more willing to axe politically-popular programmes next year than this.

Another major hurdle is "all the prior commitment of money," Mr. Ballentine said, referring to spending that is locked in by long-term contracts.

For example, an administration proposal to eliminate a \$440 million urban development programme would actually save only \$22 million in the first year, Mr. Dale said, because the rest of the money was committed under long-term pacts.

Similarly, Mr. Ballentine points to the \$1.5 billion student loan programme, which he says would have to be shut down in order to save just \$100 million. The rest of the money pays subsidised interest rates on old loans.

W. German stock markets enjoy their biggest boom

FRANKFURT (R) — West Germany's stock markets, traditional strongholds of teutonic stolidity, are enjoying their biggest boom as rocketing turnover, a flurry of rumours and a stream of foreign investors chip away at their quiet, strait-laced image.

Last month turnover in Frankfurt peaked at over 970 million marks (\$350 million) in a single session and the widely-quoted Commerzbank share index hit 13 all-time highs. It hit another record this month.

Just a couple of years earlier, volume a quarter that size would have been seen as a busy day, with cautious West Germans preferring savings accounts to the risks of the stock market.

Two weeks ago Deutsche Bank, the nation's largest bank with an image of sober-suited conservatism, launched the biggest capital increase in West German history by offering extra stocks to raise more than one billion marks (\$385 million).

Partly, these are the inevitable effects of the increasing interest being shown by foreign investors.

Drawn by a healthy economy and meaty corporate earnings prospects, they have pounced on shares in Europe's leading industrial nation and changed the mood dramatically.

"It makes our work much tougher, much more hectic," one Frankfurt dealer said. "It's beginning to be more like New York

and less like the solid, boring place it used to be."

Frankfurt — the country's financial capital — and the industrial city of Duesseldorf dominate West Germany's network of eight regional stock exchanges.

These two eat up over 80 per cent of total turnover in the world's fourth largest share market after Tokyo, London and New York. Smaller exchanges pick up the scraps.

The change in atmosphere has been fuelled by a spate of takeovers. Allegations have also been made of the once unknown and very ungentlemanly practice of insider trading — trading on inside information before it is made public.

Daimler Benz, makers of the sleek Mercedes car, recently announced a takeover for the electrical appliances firm AEG. Rumours of a giant takeover pushed up AEG's shares by one fifth, while the shares of several other companies said to be involved also surged days before the news broke.

The same happened with the metal processing group, Degussa, which saw the price of its shares

rise 10 per cent on rumours that it had found a wonder cure for the killer disease AIDS.

The rumour fizzled out, but sharp-eyed investors had already taken their profits.

A Frankfurt bourse commission in investigating allegations that AEG's share price was boosted by insider trading before the Daimler announcement.

Insider trading is not a crime in West Germany, but it is governed by a traditional code of practice. Now financial newspapers throughout the country are asking whether something tougher is needed to meet the aggressive new atmosphere.

Bankers have discussed the possibility of enforcing regulations based on the U.S. stock exchange system in order to prevent insider trading, but feel a professional disciplinary code is more effective than legal regulations.

"It's incredible," said a spokesman for the Federal Cartel Office, which monitors, approves or rejects takeover bids. "Almost every day I have to quash several takeover rumours."

Of course no-one knows where the rumours start or even why they start, let alone whether there is any truth in them.

"It's chicken and egg," one dealer said. "Do the shares go up on the rumours, or the rumours come when shares go up?"

Europe sets sights on lead role in 21st century high technology

HANOVER, West Germany (R) — Eureka, a European idea for leading the old world into the new industrial revolution, got off the ground last week with plans to assault U.S. and Japanese dominance of high technology.

Ten research projects are being mapped out to help Europe win back its traditional role as a pacemaker in industry under the programme, which aims to exploit Europe's innovative potential to the full.

Ministers from 18 European countries gave concrete form to the French-inspired project, pledging full commitment to Eureka at the conclusion of a two-day conference.

Through Eureka, they want to assert their own independent mastery of 21st century technology, rather than act as a sub-contractor to the United States.

Participants in Eureka include the 10 European Community (EC) states together with Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Turkey, and Switzerland.

The projects will be funded mainly by private capital but can also count on unspecified state funding in high-risk cases. Approval will come from participating governments and the EC Commission.

The projects will cover five strategic sectors — computers, communications, lasers, anti-pollution and new materials.

The ministers also set up a task force, due to be operative within three months, to act as a clearing house, passing on cooperation ideas and information to all interested parties.

With a potential 350 million customers, Europe easily outstrips

technology companies.

France made the proposal for a collective European effort six months ago after President Reagan invited Europeans to join his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) for a weapons shield in space.

Moving to head off critics who have called the plan vague, the foreign and research ministers meeting in Hanover set up a Eureka charter which answers key questions about the choice of projects, their funding and sponsorship.

The projects will be chosen by industry and research institutes, with strong emphasis on marketable products.

They will be funded mainly by private capital but can also count on unspecified state funding in high-risk cases. Approval will come from participating governments and the EC Commission.

The projects will cover five strategic sectors — computers, communications, lasers, anti-pollution and new materials.

The ministers also set up a task force, due to be operative within three months, to act as a clearing house, passing on cooperation ideas and information to all interested parties.

With a potential 350 million customers, Europe easily outstrips

the sales potential of the United States and Japan, but chauvinistic trade practices have prevented a genuine common market, leaving it prey to outside dominance.

Ministers acknowledged that the success of Eureka would depend to a large extent on eliminating trade barriers, research duplication and conflicting technical standards that fragment Europe and cost billions of dollars each year.

But they believe the political will to achieve this is finally being demonstrated convincingly to industry.

"Eureka now has an unstoppable momentum... the declaration of principle puts Eureka into sharp focus," British Technology Minister Geoffrey Pattie declared.

"Very important and significant progress has been made," said French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas.

Diplomats from non-Eureka states at the Hanover conference agreed with the optimistic assessment.

"Until now, Eureka was embryonic. Now it's taking shape. The mere fact that they have been able to sift 10 key projects out of over 300 offers shows it's getting serious," one diplomatic observer told Reuters.

Financial News Network heads group to buy UPI

WASHINGTON (R) — Financial News Network, which runs a cable television service of financial information, heads a group trying to buy United Press International (UPI) out of bankruptcy code protection, according to a news story issued by UPI.

UPI has been shielded from its creditors, owed about \$40 million, since April 28 while it tries to find a buyer who can provide it with the capital needed to restore its profitability.

Last Friday UPI's union, the Wire Service Guild, one of the groups attempting to find a buyer, identified two bidders as Mexican newspaper magnate Mario Vazquez Rana and Houston real estate developer Joseph Russo.

The union said a third possible buyer had emerged but refused to identify this group.

Quoting sources close to the negotiations, the UPI story Saturday night said Financial News Network, which has 28 million subscribers and serves 1,150 cable television systems, was heading a group including six other institutional investors.

Financial News Network broadcasts part of its report from the Wall Street offices of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the largest U.S. brokerage house,

IMF's relations with L. America deteriorate

CARACAS (R) — Relations between Latin American debtors and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have plunged to a new low with Colombia's rejection of an IMF mission to Bogota, bankers and diplomatic sources said.

"Things have gone from bad to worse since the IMF ruled Mexico out of compliance with its programme last month," one said.

Colombia, in an outburst last weekend, accused the fund of a breach of faith in allowing publication in the local press of its economic proposals.

The mission had been due in Bogota to continue quarterly supervision of the economy as one of the conditions for a \$1 billion bank loan agreed earlier this year.

Argentina alone among Latin America's big debtors is now complying with an IMF programme and with most of the rest the fund either has no agreement or faces tough negotiations.

Colombia's letter to IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, made public, is only the latest challenge to the fund's authority in international economic

management.

Brazil has told the IMF it would not accept fixed quarterly targets in a new agreement while Peru has said it would refuse visits by IMF missions.

"We will not accept any IMF mediation," Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva-Castro said. "What's more, we will not receive any IMF mission that comes to make evaluations of any kind in Peru."

Chile, which has to date stuck to IMF recipes, is now seeking to modify next year's public sector deficit and balance of payments targets.

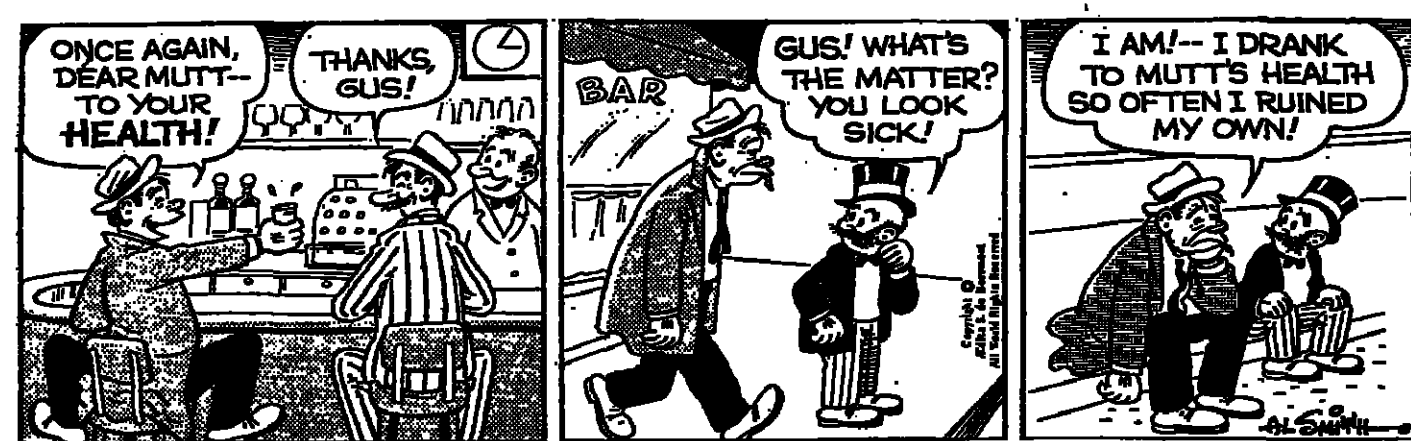
The sources said Latin American debtors, encouraged by new doubts among creditors on the IMF's role in debt negotiations, are pushing hard for new forms of adjustment plans that do not affect long-term growth.

The questioning of IMF effectiveness coincides with U.S. efforts to design a new strategy in which the World Bank would play a bigger role and commercial banks would make \$20 billion in new loans.

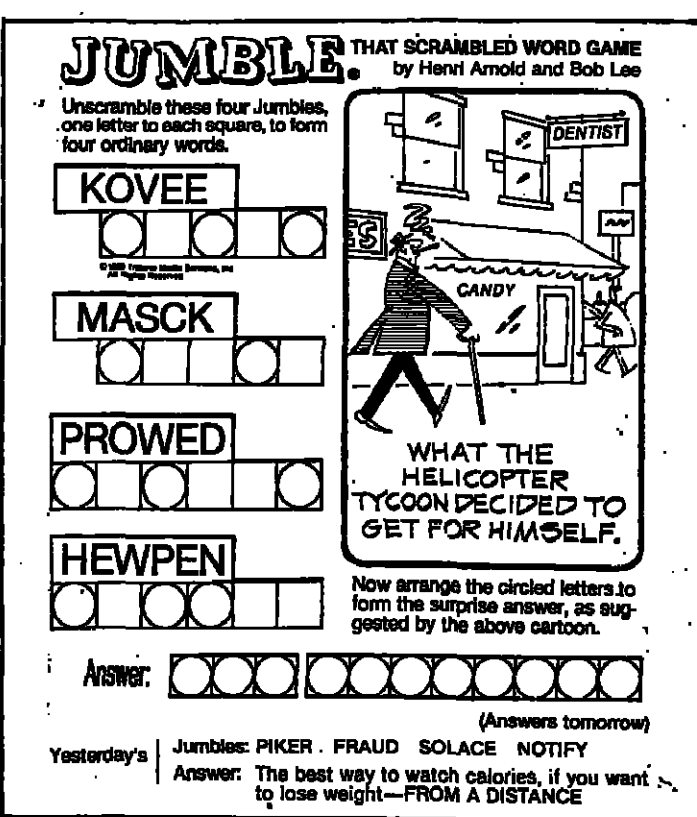
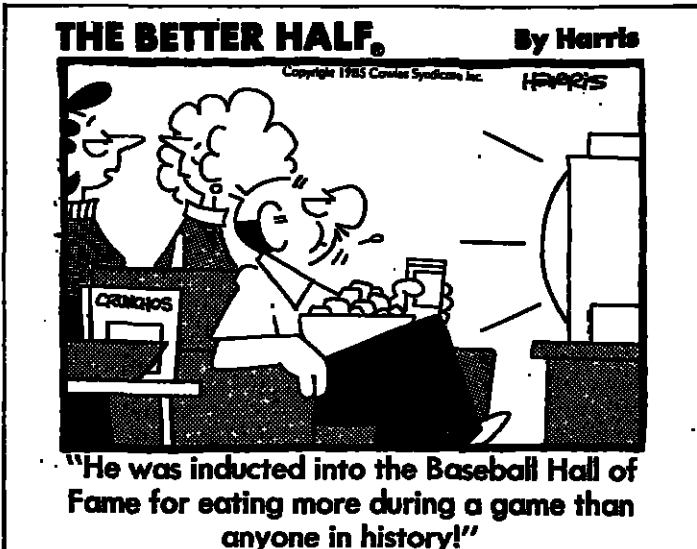
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

1. Permit
2. Armistice
3. Clear remark
4. Winged
5. Area or parcel
6. Strong collection
7. Departure from usual practice
8. Exact share
9. Tangle term
10. Decisive stage
11. Naughtiness
12. Precise direction
13. Groggled
14. Flat boot
15. Taperity
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Reagan hopes summit will be start of regular meetings

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, speaking to the Soviet people in a live radio broadcast, said he hopes his Geneva summit with Mikhail Gorbachev will lead to regular meetings between U.S. and Soviet leaders.

In an interview with the magazine News and World Report released Saturday, Mr. Reagan said he would suggest to Mr. Gorbachev on Nov. 19 and 20 that the superpower heads meet annually in their own countries.

"I will probably propose — if they don't — that we have an exchange of future meetings in our own countries instead of going to a neutral country," he said.

Mr. Reagan, who sees his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev as the beginning of a process, envisaged such summits at least next year and in 1987 and said he thought they would be useful on an annual basis.

In a special 10-minute radio address broadcast Saturday through the Voice of America (VOA) to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said the United States was

no threat to the Soviet people and expressed hope that his summit with Mr. Gorbachev would be "fruitful and lead to future meetings."

Moscow usually jams the VOA broadcasts but it is not always effective. A VOA spokesman said about 24 million Soviet adults listen to its programmes at least once a week.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan's address was received clearly in its Russian translation on several radio frequencies in Moscow and Leningrad, and the administration hoped this would be a precedent for an end to jamming of future Western broadcasts.

In Moscow, two and possibly three frequencies were clearly audible with one as clear as a local station and another 15 fre-

quencies of VOA were heard with varying degrees of jamming, he said.

In Leningrad a translation into Lithuanian, intended for the Baltic area, was received heard in addition to one frequency in Russian which was received "loud and clear," and all other stations jammed. Mr. Speakes said in a statement.

English language broadcasts, which are not usually jammed, were well received, he said.

The stations were monitored at the U.S. embassy in Moscow and the U.S. consulate in Leningrad. "We hope this sets a precedent for the permanent end to jamming," Mr. Speakes said.

In his message, Mr. Reagan painted a picture of his life in small-town America and appealed to the Soviet people "as a husband, father and grandfather who shares your deepest hopes — that all our children can prosper and live in peace."

"Americans are a peace-loving people. We do not threaten your nation and never will," he said.

Mr. Reagan reassured them that his intentions in developing an anti-missile system known as "Star Wars" were simply to make the world a safer place. He said if research proved such a system practical it would be made available to all countries as they gradually eliminated offensive nuclear weapons.

He also spoke about human rights and individual freedoms, urging Moscow to abide by the 1975 Helsinki accords which the Soviet Union signed. The president again called for peaceful settlements of regional problems and urged the Kremlin to join in combating terrorism.

The address, an extension of Mr. Reagan's regular Saturday radio broadcast, was heard by the American public and carried by VOA in 55 other countries.

It appeared to be the latest move in the public relations battle leading up to the summit. Mr. Reagan recently gave an interview to Soviet reporters — the first American president to do so in almost 25 years.

3 die in S. African protests

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Three men died in South Africa overnight in a flare-up of protests which has claimed over 800 lives in 13 months, police said Sunday.

Police killed a black alleged to have shot and wounded a policeman at a black township near Worcester in western Cape province, a spokesman said. Black protesters have rarely used guns.

A guard trying to disperse a crowd of blacks at government offices in Sebokeng, a black township south of Johannesburg, opened fire, killing one black.

At KwaZulu township near Port Elizabeth, in eastern Cape province, a coloured (mixed-race) man alleged to have been trying to loot a house was killed. Police gave no further details.

Arson, petrol bombings and stone throwing were reported by police in various parts of the country.

South Africa last weekend clamped a blackout on television coverage and news photographs of protests in areas of the country under emergency rule.

Meanwhile, in London, African nationalist leader Oliver Tambo said Sunday the real problem facing South Africa's white minority government is how long it can continue to count on its traditional allies in Britain.

Mr. Tambo, president of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) wrote in the Sunday Observer that after his two weeks of talks in Britain, he finds that although important British politicians and businessmen conclude that South African racial segregation must go, many want it done in a way that's comfortable for them.

"Recognition of the legitimacy of our cause is not accompanied by an equal acceptance of our right to decide the ways and means by which to liberate ourselves as well as the content of that liberation," Mr. Tambo said. "The oldest democracy in the world seeks to persuade us that democracy is bad for our country... (But) any arrangement which perpetuates racial divisions and privilege is a prescription for continuing tensions and conflict."

Mr. Tambo said the ANC would like to see South African whites "involved in the struggle... by participating in the democratic struggle as agents of change, our white compatriots will help to break down the racial barriers which divide our country," he said.

Mr. Tambo said those who complained that blacks should not use violence to achieve a democratic South Africa never protested about the South African government using force to maintain its power, and were the same people who opposed economic sanctions.

3 Belgian gunmen kill 7 in supermarket raid

AALST, Belgium (R) — Three masked gunmen who shot dead seven people and wounded 15 at a supermarket in this Belgian town Saturday night got away with less than 200,000 francs (\$4,000), a store employee said Sunday.

Police said the attack, described by one officer as "a real massacre," bore the hallmarks of a gang known as the "crazy brabants killers" because of their indiscriminate violence.

The gunmen burst into the store in Aalst, 25 kilometres west of Brussels, shortly before closing time and fired at random on shoppers for nearly four minutes before fleeing, pursued by a police car. They fired between 30 and 40 shots.

"They opened fire in the car park, they were shooting inside the store and on the way out again. It was killing for killing's sake," an employee of the Delhaize Supermarket said.

He said there were police guards at the front and back of the supermarket following two virtually identical attacks on Delhaize food stores in the Brussels suburbs six weeks ago.

Six of the seven victims have been named by police. They include three members of the same family and a father and his nine-year-old daughter.

The men made off with the takings in a grey saloon car, exchanging gunfire with a pursuing police car which lost their trace outside the town.

A television report said the assailants' car had been hit and one of them may have been wounded. Saturday night's attack occurred at around 7.45 p.m., a few minutes before the supermarket, which had been given police protection following the previous incidents, was due to close.

"I saw a car draw up and mas-

ked men get out. They fired first at a policeman, who fell to the ground, then they ran into the store," an eyewitness said on Flemish television.

"There was lots of shooting, it was terrifying. Then I saw a masked man come out carrying the money and still they were shooting. They drove off with no lights on the car, chased by a police car. I saw people running around with blood on their faces, screaming," he said.

Two hours later, witnesses wept as they were questioned by detectives inside the supermarket and police held back a crowd of dazed onlookers.

Witnesses said the robbers used so-called riot guns, a pump automatic shotgun, which can be bought openly at Belgian arms stores for about \$300.

Police say the hallmark of the "crazy brabants killers" is mindless violence. The gang is also blamed for shooting dead six people in 17 raids on shops and restaurants in 1982 and 1983.

Several suspects were arrested in 1983 but released for lack of evidence. After this the gang seemed to evaporate but it burst back into the headlines with the September attacks.

In an apparently unrelated incident, armed robbers shot dead two postmen and wounded a third last Monday in an attack on an armoured security van with a police escort in the eastern town of Verviers. They took a policeman hostage to escape.

The extreme left-wing Fighting Communist Cells (CCC) carried out four bomb attacks on banks in Belgium last week, in one of which a security guard was shot and wounded. The group, with links to French and West German urban guerrillas, has also bombed NATO targets.

Marcos 'should vacate presidency' before polls

MANILA (R) — Philippine opposition leaders Sunday brushed aside proposed post-dated resignation by President Ferdinand Marcos and said he should declare the presidency vacant before holding an early election.

The United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO), a coalition of opposition groups in parliament, said electoral safeguards were needed before the planned presidential election on Jan. 17.

"We are ready to challenge Marcos in a fair and honest election. But he should first declare a vacancy, abide with the constitution and agree to certain electoral safeguards," opposition assemblyman Ramon Mitra said.

"Marcos said he would resign but it would only be effective after the elections and when the winner

is proclaimed, which is unconstitutional. We also want safeguards which include a new code to govern the election."

Mr. Mitra was talking to reporters during a break in a UNIDO meeting on Marcos' announcement last week that he was cutting short his term, which was due to expire in 1987, to seek a new mandate in an early election.

Mr. Marcos, who has been in power for 20 years including nearly nine years under martial law, was expected to submit his resignation to parliament Monday. The ruling New Society Movement (KBL) was then due to propose special legislation to govern the polls.

But a UNIDO member who acquired copies of the proposed measure said it was not acceptable.

Witness implicates hero in Portuguese trial

LISBON (R) — Testimony by a key witness in a Lisbon trial of left-wing guerrilla suspects has implicated revolutionary hero Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho in the creation and leadership of a shadowy urban guerrilla group.

Otelo, 50, an army Lt.-Col. and strategist of Portugal's 1974 revolution, is accused with 71 others of belonging to FP-25 (Popular Forces of April 25), named after the date of the 1974 uprising that ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship.

The crew-cut officer, who has attended the five-week-old trial sporting a red carnation — symbol of the 1974 revolution — in his lapel, denies charges that he founded and led FP-25, which has claimed responsibility for killings, bombings and robberies since 1980.

Col. Otelo admits drawing up a revolutionary political project in the late 1970s, including plans to set up a revolutionary army that would head off a right-wing comeback and bring workers to power. However, he says the rebel army never became a reality.

A self-confessed member of FP-25 testified last week that the guerrilla group was part of Col. Otelo's project and that armed operations had already begun.

Joao Macedo Correia, 31, a repentant FP-25 member who has turned state's evidence, said the group carried out bank robberies and attacks on industry bosses to try to destabilise the country and win support from discontented workers for an eventual takeover of power.

The trial, in which only Col. Otelo and Correia have testified so far, has revolved around two notebooks seized by police from Col. Otelo in which he outlines his political plan.

The presiding judge has centred his questioning on the activities of a clandestine group that Otelo says he set up — the Armed Civil Structure (ECA) — and whose task he says was to recruit members of the proposed rebel army.

"What was important was to motivate and recruit workers so that they would oppose fascism and intervene in the armed struggle — all in terms of the future, of course," Col. Otelo said.

But Correia, who has published a book written in custody about FP-25, said ECA was just another name for FP-25.

He says it was the strike force of Col. Otelo's project, which also set up a radical political party, the Popular Unity Force (FUP), legalised in 1980.

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Column

Iraqi taxi driver return 10,000 dinars to passenger

BAGHDAD (R) — A Baghdad taxi driver who found 10,000 dinars (\$32,000) left by a woman in the back of his car returned it to her and refused to accept a tip, Baghdad Television reported. Hajji Jaber, in his 60s, said he drove back to where he dropped the woman after finding the money and handed it back. "I am a poor man, yes, but I would rather ask almighty God to reward me," he told the television.

Abu Dhabi surgeons perform open-heart operation

ABU DHABI (R) — Surgeons in Abu Dhabi have performed the first open-heart operation in the United Arab Emirates on a 12-year-old Jordanian girl. Al Itihad newspaper said the five-hour operation at Al Mafraq Hospital corrected a heart deformity which the girl had since birth.

School heads sacked for sexual abuse

COLOMBO (R) — Twenty male school principals and teachers have been sacked in Sri Lanka this year for sexually abusing their students, a newspaper reported Sunday. The Sun quoted an Education Ministry spokesman as saying such offences were common but parents and pupils were reluctant to complain because they feared repercussions. The principals and teachers were sacked immediately after a ministry inquiry found them guilty, the spokesman said. One 53-year-old teacher took a 17-year-old girl to a hideout for a few days, and in another case, a principal brought a student home to take nude photographs of her, the Sun said. Cases of principals molesting female teachers had also been reported, the paper said.

China develops new male contraceptive

PEKING (AP) — China has developed a new male contraceptive that is 98 per cent effective for up to 28 months, the official Xinhua News Agency said Sunday. The agency said the technique involves an injection of a chemical called morrhuate sodium into the spermatic duct. Xinhua said the technique is safe and simple with few complications. Xinhua did not say what the complications are, but said the technique did not affect sexual functions. The method was developed by Shanghai and Yunnan scientists and has been tried on 1,061 men, Xinhua said.

Oil magnate 'kept harem' in his house

LONDON (AP) — The late U.S. oil magnate J. Paul Getty kept a group of mistresses at his English mansion and apparently relished the spectacle of them squabbling, a writer said Sunday. The English household staff referred to the changing roster of female companions as "the Harem." Getty was 83 and left \$4 billion when he died in 1976 at Sutton Place, his 16th Century Tudor home in Surrey near London. He was married and divorced five times and his interest in women remained undiminished into his 80s, said Russell Miller in an extract in the Sunday Times from his new book The House of Getty. "When Getty bought the mansion after years of living in hotels, the world's richest man looked forward to entertaining his mistresses there," Miller said.

Britons to recreate Scott's epic trek

WELLINGTON (R) — Three Britons have left McMurdo Sound in the Antarctic in an attempt to recreate explorer Robert Falcon Scott's heroic but disastrous trek to the South Pole 73 years ago. Roger Mears, Robert Don and Gareth Wood left last week on what they hope will be an 80-day walk to the South Pole, senior officials in the Antarctic told Reuters by telephone from United States and New Zealand based at McMurdo Sound Sunday. The officials, who would not be named because the expedition is strongly opposed by the New Zealand and U.S. Antarctic Programmes, said the Britons had virtually no means of communication with them. "If anything should happen rescue will be impossible... We wouldn't even know where to start looking," one said.

Soviet ship sails with seaman on board

WASHINGTON (R) — Attempts by a U.S. Senate committee to prevent a Soviet grain freighter from leaving an American port with seaman Miroslav Medvid on board have ended in failure and sparked attacks on the Reagan administration by conservative senators.

Medvid, 25, swam ashore last month, then jumped off the vessel returning him to the freighter. But later he said he did not want to defect to the United States.

With a U.S. Coast Guard escort and despite a subpoena from the Senate Agriculture Committee, the vessel, the Marshal Konev, left Reserve, Louisiana, Saturday.

A boatload of Ukrainian-American protesters was turned away by the Coast Guard before it approached the Marshal Konev.

The sailing set off a controversy between conservative Republican senators, who sought to give Medvid another chance to defect, and the Republican administration, which accepted the seaman's statement that he wanted to return to the Soviet Union.

A White House spokesman said: "The executive branch has carried out its responsibility. We consider the case closed."

Agriculture Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, whose aides delivered the subpoena on Friday,

accused the State Department of appeasing Moscow.

The subpoena required Medvid to testify before the committee on whether he wanted to defect to the United States.

"Once again, the State Department clearly decided that it is more important to appease the Soviet Union than to allow a young man to have an unfettered chance for freedom," Sen. Helms said in a statement.

"State Department officials persist in the unbelievable claim that Mr. Medvid chose to go back to slavery of his own free will. I can only speculate on his fate."

33 Tamils killed in clashes with troops

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan security forces killed 33 Tamil separatist guerrillas as they hunted rebels who killed 10 people in an attack on a Sinhalese village on Thursday, a Defence Ministry spokesman announced.

The spokesman said the guerrillas died in battles in Trincomalee district over the past three days as troops carried out a major search operation for the guerrillas who raided a village called Nannalwattia-Track-6.

In a further incident Sunday, guerrillas fighting for a Tamil state killed six passengers when they blew up a bus with a landmine at Sittaru village in Trincomalee.

The spokesman said guerrillas also attacked a police station at Eryyur in the Batticaloa area, twice Saturday night with hand grenades and small arms. No casualties were reported.

In the Batticaloa area security forces arrested 80 suspected guerrillas in a search operation Saturday. They also seized a large quantity of gelignite and nuts and bolts intended to be used as shrapnel in grenades and landmines.

The spokesman said security forces launched the Trincomalee search following information that the guerrillas who attacked Nannalwattia were planning to raid more Sinhalese areas.

Trincomalee is inhabited by Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims in equal numbers and falls within the northern and eastern areas which Tamils want as a separate state.

"The strategy of the terrorists is to drive the Sinhalese away from these areas in order to create their Eelam (separate state)," a local official told a Reuters correspondent who visited the district last Friday.

"The assault on the bus at Sittaru in Trincomalee Sunday shows that the terrorists are continuing to attack Sinhalese civilians," the spokesman said.

Three people were killed last Thursday when guerrillas set off a landmine near Nannalwattia.

The attacks came as Tamil groups were holding talks in New Delhi with Indian government officials who were trying to find a political solution to the conflict between Sinhalese and Tamils which has killed more than 2,000 people in the past two years.

Witness implicates hero in Portuguese trial

LISBON (R) — Testimony by a key witness in a Lisbon trial of left-wing guerrilla suspects has implicated revolutionary hero Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho in the creation and leadership of a shadowy urban guerrilla group.

Otelo, 50, an army Lt.-Col. and strategist of Portugal's 1974 revolution, is accused with 71 others of belonging to FP-25 (Popular Forces of April 25), named after the date of the 1974 uprising that ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship.

The crew-cut officer, who has attended the five-week-old trial sporting a red carnation — symbol of the 1974 revolution — in his lapel, denies charges that he founded and led FP-25, which has claimed responsibility for killings, bombings and robberies since 1980.

Col. Otelo admits drawing up a

revolutionary political project in the late 1970s, including plans to set up a revolutionary army that would head off a right-wing comeback and bring workers to power. However, he says the rebel army never became a reality.

A self-confessed member of FP-25 testified last week that the guerrilla group was part of Col. Otelo's project and that armed operations had already begun.

Joao Macedo Correia, 31, a repentant FP-25 member who has turned state's evidence, said the group carried out bank robberies and attacks on industry bosses to try to destabilise the country and win support from discontented workers for an eventual takeover of power.

The trial, in which only Col. Otelo and Correia have testified so far, has revolved around two notebooks seized by police from

Col. Otelo in which he outlines his political plan.

The presiding judge has centred his questioning on the activities of a clandestine group that Otelo says he set up — the Armed Civil Structure (ECA) — and whose task he says was to recruit members of the proposed rebel army.

"What was important was to motivate and recruit workers so that they would oppose fascism and intervene in the armed struggle — all in terms of the future, of course," Col. Otelo said.

But Correia, who has published a book written in custody about FP-25, said ECA was just another name for FP-25.

He says it was the strike force of Col. Otelo's project, which also set up a radical political party, the Popular Unity Force (FUP), legalised in 1980.

Colombian judge had wooden leg blown off during siege

BOGOTA (R) — Colombian supreme court judge Humberto Murcia Ballen described how his wooden leg was blown off by bullets and he had to roll over bodies to escape the siege of Bogota's Palace of Justice.

Murcia, one of 60 hostages rescued when troops stormed the building on Thursday to end a 27-hour guerrilla occupation, said Saturday he saw a fellow judge shot through the head by a guerrilla.

Other hostages died when a rocket fired by troops from the capital's Bolivar Square crashed into a third floor bathroom where they were being held captive, he said.

Eleven supreme court judges died in the siege, including court President Alfonso Reyes, as well as 40 leftist guerrillas of the M-19 group, about a dozen soldiers or police and more than 30 palace employees or visitors.

Murcia, who suffered only light wounds, criticised the decision by President Belisario Betancur not to call a ceasefire and negotiate with the guerrillas.

"After the drama started, I remembered that we in the supreme court had been warned a month ago that terrorists planned to attack the palace," he said.

Murcia said he was hit in his wooden leg by a burst of gunfire as he and his secretary crouched on the floor during the first hours of the drama on Wednesday. "The leg was all smashed up and came off," he said.

They were forced to flee the office that night as flames and smoke billowed through the building after heavy gunfire and explosions started a fire. They were rounded up by the guerrillas along with 60 other hostages.

"A huge impact, from a rocket or similar projectile, knocked down practically the whole wall of the bathroom where we were being held. The force was so tremendous that many of the 60 hostages were killed," Murcia said.

"Later, I saw a guerrilla hold his gun to the head of Doctor (Manuel) Gaona Cruz (another judge). I saw him fire and then saw something white come out of (Gaona's) head. Oh God, they've

blown his brains out," I thought and felt like vomiting," Murcia said.

"After a later explosion, my friend (Judge) Horacio Montoya Gil collapsed and died in a pool of blood. There they were, my two friends, Manuel Gaona Cruz Montoya Gil, both dead at my feet."

Murcia went on: "Towards the end of the siege, as the fighting intensified, I saw a chance and thought to myself 'I am going to play my last card.' I stumbled down the stairs, falling, rolling over the many dead bodies, until I came face to face with a soldier aiming his rifle straight at me."

"I screamed 'Soldier, don't shoot, I'm a judge, I'm wounded.' He lowered his gun, approached me cautiously and when he was sure, he hauled me over his shoulder and carried me to the main door and freedom."

The death of Colombian rebel leader Andres Balmores in the siege of the Bogota law courts leaves only three of the M-19 guerrilla group's eight founding members alive.

The three surviving founders of M-19, launched in the early 1970s, are the group's top leader, Alvaro Fajardo, Carlos Pizarro and Antonio Navarro Wolf.

Navarro Wolf lost his left leg in a grenade attack last May and is said to be living in Cuba.

Almarales, reported to have committed suicide when troops stormed the law courts on Thursday, was the third co-founder to die in the last two years.

Ivan Marino Ospina, whom Fajardo replaced as top leader a year ago, was gunned down by troops last August. Carlos Toledo Plata was shot dead by unidentified gunman in August 1984, only a few days before M-19 signed a doomed truce with the government.

M-19's leading ideologue and its popular leader for 10 years, Jaime Bateman, died in a light plane crash in April 1983 on a flight to Panama. Another founder-member, Jose Helmer Marin, was shot by the army in a clash in 1981.

The group named itself after April 19, the date of elections in 1970 which they say were rigged.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ J10 ♠ A Q J 6 ♣ J 7 ♦ Q J 9 7 2

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 9 4 ♠ A Q 10 ♦ A K 10 5 ♣ A K 10 5
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:<